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POPE'S GROTTO, *Twickenham; photo taken from the river lawn. Pope caused the erection of three mirrors in the deepest recess of the grotto, wherein, unseen himself, he gazed at the reflection of the river and its moving panorama of pleasure-seekers. Two of these mirrors are shown in the photo.*

(*See p.* 308.)

BOVRIL
BLACKPOOL
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ARCHITECT

DAILY
NEWS

LITERARY LONDON

By ELSIE M. LANG

With an Introduction by
G. K. CHESTERTON

and 42 Photographs specially taken for this book by
W. J. ROBERTS

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

St Paul's Cathedral		Fleet Street	*Frontispiece*
			To face page
Adelphi Terrace		St Clement Dane Church	3
Amen Court			11
Bolingbroke House, Battersea		Water Gate in Embankment Gardens	21
Dr Watts' Tomb		John Bunyan's Tomb	49
Canonbury Tower		Goldsmith's Tomb	55
Charterhouse Courtyard		Catalpa-Tree in Gray's Inn	65
Carlyle Statue		No. 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea	71
No. 4 Upper Cheyne Row		St Luke's Church, Chelsea	75
St John's Gate		No. 5 The Pavement, Clapham Common	83
Clifford's Inn		The Old Sardinian Chapel	103
No. 17 Gough Square		Jacobean Chimney-piece of "Cock" Tavern	117
Interior of "Cheshire Cheese"		Fountain Court	129
Chancery Lane Entrance to Staple Inn		The "Doves" Public-house	151
Holborn Frontage of Staple Inn		No. 10 Staple Inn	177

		To face page
No. 58 Lincoln's Inn Fields . . .	A happy Hunting-ground for Dickens Lovers .	199
Defoe's Tomb . .	Sterne's Grave . .	223
Wesley's Chapel, City Road	Entrance to old Burial-ground containing Sterne's Grave. .	255
Twickenham Parish Church . . .	Chester House, Wimbledon Common . .	309
No. 48 Doughty Street .	No. 26 Wellington St., Strand . . .	319

INTRODUCTION

THERE are many vices of large cities; but the worst of their faults is that they refuse to look at themselves; perhaps because the sight would be too disconcerting. The trouble about people living in a big city is not that they do not know anything about the country; it is not that they do not know anything about pigs or about primroses or about the cuckoo. It is that they do not know anything about houses or railings or lamp-posts or pavements. It is that they do not know anything about the great city. People say that the country is more poetical. It is not true. The town would immediately strike us as far more poetical if we happened to know anything at all about the town. If we applied to human traces the same vivid imagination which we apply to the traces of beasts or birds we should find not only the

street, but any chance inch of the street, far more romantic than a glade. We say (when in a country lane): "Here is a nest," and we immediately begin to wonder about the bird who made it. But we do not say: "Here is a railing," and then immediately begin to wonder about the man who made it. We regard such things as railings as coming by a kind of fate, quite unlike the almost individual influence which we recognise in the growths of the countryside. We regard eggs as personal creations and mole-hills as personal creations. Such things as railings are the only things that we think impersonal, because they are the only things that are really made by persons. This is the difficulty of the town: that personality is so compressed and packed into it that we cannot realise its presence. The smallest street is too human for any human being to realise. It would require some superhuman creature to understand so much mere humanity. This principle, which is true of the undistin-

guished in a human street, is true even of the distinguished. So intense and close is the pressure of a million personalities in a great urban centre that even fame is in that asphyxiating atmosphere a feeble flame. Even glory is darkened and doubtful. Even the known are unknown. And it is this fact which renders necessary such a book as that which follows. The chances are a hundred to one that every man of us is living on a historic spot. The chances are a hundred to one that every man of us has almost as much ground for interest in his own neighbourhood as if he had a cottage on the plain of Waterloo or a bungalow erected on Runnymeade. The only way to support such a general assertion is to take what is literally the first case that comes to hand. I am writing these words in Battersea, and a very little way off is the place where, by tradition, the brilliant Bolingbroke lived, and where (as some say) Pope wrote "The Essay on Man." Across the river I can see the

square tower of a church in which (it is said) the great Sir Thomas More lies dead. Right opposite me is the house of Catherine of Braganza. I could go on for ever. But these things are obliterated from the mind by their very multiplicity: it is as if twenty battles had been fought at Waterloo or all English political documents written at Runnymeade. A street in London means stratum upon stratum of history, poet upon poet, battlefield upon battlefield. This is partly the reason why we feel London to be unromantic: that it is too romantic to be felt at all; the other reason, which arises from the first, is that it is never so closely and clearly described in the books that we read as is the country. Nearly all our books tell us what to look for in a field: it is the aim of this book to tell us what to look for in a street.

There are one or two definite mistakes to be cleared up. The suburbs, for instance, are commonly referred to as prosaic. That is a

matter of taste; personally, I find them intoxicating. But they are also commonly referred to as new. And this is a question of fact, and reveals a very real ignorance of the trend of English history and the nature of English institutions. The suburbs have real faults; but they are not modern. The suburb is not merely what the Germans call a "colonie" (their most successful form of colony)—a group of houses which has really come into being owing to the needs of a central city. Some London suburbs are like this, but not Battersea or any of the best. The proper London suburb is a tiny town that once stood on a clean hillside by itself, but has permitted the surge of growing London to sweep around it. These places are annexed, but they are, as it were, annexed nations. They are so far degraded perhaps that the empire of London has destroyed them. But they are not so degraded that the empire of London has created them. I always feel when I pass through Wandsworth or Putney

that I may find in the heart of it a wild beast or a memory of patriotism. This point is of enormous importance in connection with the question to which this book is devoted: the question of the tracks of great men across London. For many of those great men (if the Hibernianism is admissible) lived in London when it was not London. Camberwell is now one of the greyest spots in our present area; when Browning lived in it, it may even have been one of the greenest. Certainly he heard two nightingales at once (not one nightingale, to which we still aspire in Battersea)—two nightingales, and that apparently night after night. Let us then at least regard the important suburbs as ancient cities embedded in a sort of boiling lava spouted up by that volcano, the speculative builder. The whole charm and glory of London consists in the fact that it is the most incongruous of cities. Anywhere in London an American bar may be next door to a church built before the

Crusades. A man may very well be exasperated with London, as he may be with the universe; but in both cases he has no business to be bored with it.

G. K. CHESTERTON.

upon the river, and three streets leading up into the Strand, named after the builders, John and Robert Adam. Sir Walter Raleigh lived in Durham House for twenty years. Aubrey writes: "Durham House was a noble palace. After Ralegh came to his greatness he lived there. . . . I well remember his study, which was on a little turret that looked into and over the Thames, and had the prospect which is as pleasant, perhaps, as any in the world, and which not only refreshes the eie-sight, but cheers the spirit (and to speak my mind) I believe enlarges an ingeniose man's thoughts."

Another literary name connected with the Adelphi is that of Hannah More, who, when she came to town, was usually the guest of David Garrick, and after his death of his widow, at No. 5 Adelphi Terrace. Walpole writes of calling on her here in 1791; and Samuel Johnson and Sir Joshua Reynolds were visitors of hers.

The Adelphi is also connected with Tom Hood,

ADELPHI TERRACE; Garrick's House is the middle one. The centre of an interesting district. (See pp. 1-4.)

ST. CLEMENT DANES CHURCH, Strand, with the Royal Courts of Justice behind it and Gladstone's statue in front. Dr. Johnson attended this church. (See p. 25.)

who in 1824, at the age of twenty-five, married, and went to live at No. 2 Robert Street (in a house no longer standing). Here he became friends with Lamb. The office of his "Magazine" was at No. 1 Adam Street.

Dickens was a lover of the Adelphi, and was speaking of himself when, in "David Copperfield," he causes little David to confess to a love of wandering about that "mysterious place with those dark arches."

The Adelphi Hotel was the original of Osborne's Hotel, Adelphi, where "Mr Wardle" and his family stayed when they came to town after "Mr Pickwick's" release. It was here that "Snodgrass" was imprisoned in an inner room, and that the "Fat Boy" ran "some sharp instrument" into "Mr Pickwick's" leg.

Under the Adelphi arches, and approached from the Strand by a black archway which is still to be seen near the Tivoli music hall, used to stand the old public-house, "The Fox-under-the-Hill," mentioned by Dickens in "Pickwick"

and in "David Copperfield," where he tells how he sat on a bench outside the inn, "eating, and watching some coal-heavers dancing."

ALBANY, THE

In 1814 Lord Byron lived at A No. 2, the Albany. He wrote in his diary, 28th March: "This night I got into my new apartments, rented of Lord Althorpe, on the lease of seven years, spacious, and room for my books and sabres, *in the house* too, another advantage. The last few days, or whole week, have been very abstemious, regular in exercise, and yet very unwell." While living here, he published "Lara."

In 1837 Bulwer Lytton was living in the Albany. In 1840 Macaulay "quartered himself in a commodious set of rooms on the second floor of the Albany. . . . His chambers, every corner of which was a library, were comfortably though not very brightly furnished. The ornaments were few but choice." He wrote: "I have

taken a comfortable suite of chambers in the Albany, and I hope to lead during some years a sort of life peculiar to my taste,—college life at the West End of London. I have an entrance hall, two sitting-rooms, a bedroom, a kitchen, cellars, and two rooms for servants, all for ninety guineas a year." These chambers were numbered E 1; and here he wrote the Essays on Bacon, Hastings, and Addison, the "History of England," and published the "Lays."

ALBANY STREET, EUSTON ROAD

At No. 9 Osnaburgh Terrace Charles Dickens lived for a short time in 1846.
In Chester Place he also had a temporary home, and here his fifth son was born.

ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY

For more than a century the publishing business and private house of John Murray, handed down

from father to son, has been at No. 50A, and here each head of the firm in turn has entertained many of the most famous literary men of the day; amongst others, Byron, Sir Walter Scott, George Crabbe, and Southey.

Byron frequented this street. One of his clubs was Alfred's, at No. 23, no longer in existence; and he lodged for a time before his marriage at Gordon's Hotel, No. 1, of which too no trace remains. It is said he composed much of "The Corsair" in his walks between Grafton Street and Piccadilly.

Michael Faraday had a suite of rooms at the Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle Street, where he lived from 1813 until his retirement fifty years later.

ALBERT HALL

Almost on the site of the present Albert Hall, Gore House, once famous as the residence of the "most gorgeous Lady Blessington," used to stand. It was previously occupied by William

Wilberforce. Here Lady Blessington came in 1836, and remained until April 1849. Her establishment was of equal magnificence and popularity with her former house in Seamore Place, and here she gave herself "a mission in which she laboured with great assiduity and wonderful success—that of bringing together people of the same pursuits, who were rivals in them for professional distinction; and inclining competitors for fame in politics, art and literature to tolerant, just and charitable opinions of one another." Among the famous men who visited her were Lord Beaconsfield and his father, Isaac d'Israeli, Walter Savage Landor, James and Horace Smith, Tom Moore, Lord Byron, Captain Marryat, Dickens, Thackeray, Barry Cornwall, S. C. Hall, etc., etc. The gardens "were three acres in extent and full of lilacs, laburnum, nightingales and swallows."

ALBION STREET, HYDE PARK

At No. 18 Thackeray stayed in 1834, and

again in 1837. It was the residence of his mother and stepfather.

ALDERSGATE STREET

In the seventeenth century there was in Aldersgate Street a much-frequented tavern called "The Half-Moon," the site of which is supposed to be marked by Half-Moon Passage, 158 Aldersgate Street. Hither came Congreve, of whose work Johnson says: "Among all the efforts of early genius, which literary history records, I doubt whether any one can be produced that more surpasses the common limits of nature than the plays of Congreve." And again: "Among his friends [he] was able to name every man of his time whom wit and elegance had raised to reputation. . . . Every writer named him with respect. . . . Steele made him the patron of his 'Miscellany' and Pope inscribed to him his translation of the Iliad. . . . But . . . he wished to be considered rather as a man of fashion than a wit." Hither, too, came William Wycherley, another famous

dramatist, and Ben Jonson. A fourth dramatist whose name is connected with this street is Sir William Davenant, who produced plays at Rutland House, which used to stand near what is now known as Charter House Square.

But the greatest name connected with Aldersgate Street is that of John Milton, who came hither from St Bride's Churchyard. Howitt says: "He took a garden house in Aldersgate Street, situated at the end of an entry, that he might avoid the noise and disturbance of the street. . . . This house was large and commodious, affording room for his library and furniture. Here he commenced his career of pure authorship." This house, no longer in existence, stood on the right-hand side, between St Martin's-le-Grand and Maidenhead Court. Here, besides the two nephews he was educating, he received other boys to be boarded and taught. Johnson says: "It is told that in the art of education he performed wonders, and a formidable list is given of the authors, Greek

and Latin, that were read in Aldersgate Street by youths between ten and fifteen years of age."

ALDGATE

The only document extant in which Chaucer is mentioned is a "Lease to Geoffrey Chaucer of the dwelling house at Aldgate, 48 Edward III. A.D. 1374," by which he was granted "the whole of the dwelling house above the gate of Aldgate, with the rooms built over, and a certain cellar beneath the same gate, on the south side of that gate, and the appurtenances thereof." The site of this Gate seems to have been across Aldgate, half way between Duke Street and Houndsditch on one side, and Jewry Street and the Minories on the other.

At No. 25 High Street, Aldgate, there were in existence until fourteen years ago a few relics of the "Black Bull" Inn—such as an ancient gateway, with an iron lamp-holder, and a faded sign-board nailed to the wall. This was the inn at which "Mr Pickwick" arrived after "two

AMEN COURT, where Canon Liddon spent his last years. A quiet spot, in the very heart of the whirl and rush of the London book-trade.
(See p. 11

Creeper-clad AMEN COURT, viewed from Amen Corner, and the London Warehouse of the Oxford University Press—the latter, in itself, well worth a visit.
(See p. 11.)

mile o' danger at eightpence," and from here he and his friends set forth on the Ipswich Coach, driven by old "Mr Weller."

ALDFORD STREET, MAYFAIR

At No. 23 (still standing) Aldford Street (formerly Chapel Street) Shelley lived just before his marriage, and from a coffee-house near by he went forth to marry his first wife.

ALPHA ROAD

(See St John's Wood.)

AMEN CORNER, PATERNOSTER ROW

In 1831 Sydney Smith was appointed to a prebendal stall in St Paul's Cathedral, about which he says: "I have just taken possession of my preferment. The house is in Amen Corner,—an awkward name on a card, and an awkward annunciation to the coachman on leaving any fashionable mansion."

AMEN COURT

Here Canon Liddon spent his last years.

AMPTON STREET, MECKLENBURGH SQUARE

At No. 5 Carlyle lodged before his Chelsea days.

APOTHECARIES' HALL

On the site now occupied by Apothecaries' Hall, 84 Water Lane, there stood in 1576 the Blackfriars House, at which Shakespeare is supposed to have played about 1585. Later on he shared in its management with Burbage. It was destroyed during the Commonwealth. Shakespeare was afterwards a householder in the neighbourhood of this theatre: in the Guildhall Library there is an original deed of conveyance of a house bought by him "abutting upon a streete leading down to Puddle Wharffe, and now or late in the tenure or occupation of one William Ireland on the east part right against the King's Majesty's wardrobe." Ireland Yard is named after William Ireland, and evidently Shakespeare's house was in this yard.

ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET

At No. 30 Madame de Stäel held a salon in the years of her exile.

ARLINGTON STREET, PICCADILLY

Here before her marriage, in the pride of youth, beauty, and genius, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu lived with her father, the Marquis of Dorchester, afterwards Duke of Kingston.

Horace Walpole was born in a house on the west side of this street, afterwards removing to the opposite house, No. 5, which the Society of Arts has marked with a tablet, commemorating it as the residence of his father.

AUGUSTUS SQUARE, REGENT'S PARK

Douglas Jerrold lived at No. 4 in 1829. It is a small two-storeyed cottage at the corner of Park Village and Augustus Street.

AUSTIN FRIARS

James Smith (part author of the "Rejected

Addresses") lived for some time at No. 18, a house at the end of the lane, now no longer standing.

BACK LANE

(See Twickenham.)

BAKER STREET

Lord Lytton was born in 1803 at No. 31, a house on the east side, next the corner of Dorset Street.

BAKER STREET, ENFIELD

(See Enfield.)

BANKSIDE

On the banks of the Thames, extending from Blackfriars Bridge beyond Southwark, is the Bankside. Here stood the Globe Theatre, with which Shakespeare was connected in his early days. It was built in 1594, near the south end of London Bridge, on the site now occupied by the brewery of Barclay & Perkins, and

directly behind the houses numbered 13, 15, and 17 Southwark Bridge Road.

In the year 1603 we find James I. granting a patent to William Shakespeare and others to act plays "as well within their now usual house, called the Globe, within our county of Surrey, as elsewhere." It was burnt down in 1613, the disaster being occasioned by the rushes of the roof catching alight during the firing of some ordnance in a performance of Shakespeare's *Henry VIII.* It was rebuilt in the following year.

Loftie wrote: "If the modern visitor, therefore, wishes to identify the place where Shakespeare played, he cannot do better than take the train from Charing Cross to Cannon Street, and when he has crossed the line of the Chatham and Dover Railway, he is in the classical region of Bankside. Looking towards the river he will see St Peter's Church, immediately beyond which, a little to the right, were the bull and bear pits. The train then crosses the

Southwark Bridge Road, on the right-hand side of which, looking from the railway, is Barclay & Perkins' brewery. It covers the site not only of the Globe, but also of the Rose, the Hope, and various other places of a similar kind which existed here from before Shakespeare's time until all theatres were abolished by the Commonwealth." Ben Jonson was associated with the Globe Theatre, where he played *Zulziman*,and both he and Shakespeare were frequenters of the Falcon Tavern, taken down in 1808, the name of which still lives in Falcon Docks and Falcon Wharf, Nos. 79 and 80 Bankside.

The brewery of Barclay & Perkins formerly belonged to Mr Thrale, husband of the celebrated Mrs Thrale, and they lived in the house attached to it, at which Dr Johnson was a frequent and welcome visitor. When Mr Thrale died, Johnson, whom he had appointed his executor was asked by an intending purchaser what he considered the business to be worth. His reply was: "We are not here to sell a parcel

of boilers and vats, but the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice."

Here Beaumont and Fletcher lived together and composed their celebrated plays. Aubrey wrote: "There was a wonderful consimilarity of fancy between him [Beaumont] and Mr Jo. Fletcher, which caused that dearnesse of friendship between them. . . . They lived together on the Bankside, not far from the Play House. . . . [and had] the same cloaths and cloaks etc. between them." And again: "In the great plague of 1625 a Knight of Norfolk or Suffolk invited him [Fletcher] into the country. He stayed but to make himself a suit of cloathes, and while it was makeing, fell sick of the plague and dyed."

Philip Massinger died "in his own house, near the playhouse on the Bankside," in 1639.

On the Bankside John Taylor, the "Water poet," plied his trade as waterman, championed the cause of his fellows, and composed many of his verses. He wrote:

> "But, noble Thames, whilst I can hold my pen,
> I will divulge thy glory unto men:
> Thou in the morning, when my coin is scant,
> Before the evening, dost supply my want."

In 1756 Oliver Goldsmith earned a scanty livelihood as a medical practitioner on the Bankside.

BARBICAN, THE, ALDERSGATE STREET

In 1634 Milton went to live at No. 17 Barbican, in a house demolished in 1864, the site of which is now occupied by a warehouse. Here he kept a school, and gave shelter to his wife's relations, who were Royalists.

BARNES COMMON

Henry Fielding at one time lived in Milbourne House, Barnes Common.

BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LITTLE BRITAIN

Milton, Todd tells us, "after the Restoration, withdrew for a time to a friend's house in Bartholomew Close. By this precaution

he probably escaped the particular prosecution which was at first directed against him."

Benjamin Franklin, when a lad of eighteen, was employed at Palmer's, then a famous printing-house, in Bartholomew Close. According to Mr E. A. Webb, Churchwarden of St Bartholomew the Great, Palmer carried on his printing business in the Lady Chapel of the priory, which had been converted into a dwelling-house after the suppression in 1539, and in 1725 had fallen into his hands. He was the author of the "General History of Printing." Here it was that Benjamin Franklin passed the year of his service to the printing trade in Bartholomew Close. In 1833 it was a fringe factory, and in 1885 was purchased by the Restoration Committee.

BASINGHALL STREET

At No. 26 James Smith, part author of "Rejected Addresses," was born.

BATH HOUSE, MAYFAIR

Here Lady Ashburton used to hold her famous receptions, which were thronged by literary men — Froude and Tennyson, Carlyle and Browning, Brookfield, and many others. Carlyle said of her that she was "the greatest lady of rank I ever saw, with the soul of a princess and captainess, had there been any career possible for her but that of a fashionable one."

BATTERSEA

Abraham Cowley lived for a time in "rural quiet and retirement" at Battersea.

At Bolingbroke House, Battersea, Pope wrote his "Essay on Man." A portion of the west wing of this house still stands on Mill Wharf, Church Road, and is now occupied by Colonel Mayhew. Here may yet be seen the famous cedar room, overlooking the river, in which Bolingbroke and Pope often sat; and the beautiful old interior is still intact, with its alcove,

190986

BOLINGBROKE HOUSE, Battersea, where Pope wrote his "Essay on Man." The house lies between the mill and the churchyard. (See pp. 20, 21.)

The old WATER-GATE in the Embankment Gardens, just by Charing Cross. Nell Gwynne used it frequently when travelling by water. The house on the left stands on the site of one occupied by Pepys in 1684; that on the right was inhabited by Peter the Great and, lately, by William Black, Novelist and Journalist. (See pp. 46, 47.)

ceilings, and fine staircase, though the frescoes and carved mantelpieces have been removed.

BAYHAM STREET, CAMDEN TOWN

At No. 141 (formerly 16) the Dickens family rented "a small mean tenement" in 1823, and here Charles Dickens, aged eleven, made acquaintance with London for the second time. He makes this house the residence of "Mr Micawber," and mentions the district in "Dombey & Son" under the name "Staggs' Gardens."

BEDFORD HOTEL, THE, COVENT GARDEN

This hotel, at which Thackeray frequently stopped, perpetuates the name of the Bedford Coffee-House, "under the piazza in Covent Garden," on the corner near the entrance to the theatre, which was a favourite place of resort in the eighteenth century. Among other

190986

noteworthy men who frequented it were Pope, Sheridan, Fielding, and Horace Walpole.

BEDFORD PLACE, RUSSELL SQUARE

Richard Cumberland died at the house of a friend in Bedford Place in 1811.

BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN

Here the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield lived at one time.

Sheridan lived for a time in this street. One day he was standing at his window with S. Whyte looking out for Dr Johnson, whom he expected to dinner. "I perceived him" (Dr Johnson), says Whyte in his "Miscellanea Nova," "at a good distance, walking along with a peculiar solemnity of deportment, and an awkward sort of measured step. . . . And upon every post as he passed along I could observe he deliberately laid his hand, but, missing one of them, when he got at some distance he seemed suddenly to recollect himself, and

immediately returning carefully performed the accustomed ceremony, and resumed his former course, not omitting one till he gained the crossing."

BELGRAVE PLACE, BELGRAVE SQUARE

Grote, the historian, lived at No. 3 (formerly No. 3 Eccleston Street) for twelve years, leaving here in 1848.

BENNET STREET, ST JAMES'S STREET

On the first floor of No. 4 Lord Byron lodged in 1813-1814. Here he wrote "The Giaour," the "Bride of Abydos," and "The Corsair." He sometimes spoke of it as Benedictine Street.

BENTINCK STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE

Gibbon, the historian, went to live at No. 7 in this street in 1772. Here some of the happiest years of his life were spent, and here he wrote

the first volumes of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." He writes in 1783: "For my own part, my late journey has only convinced me that No. 7 Bentinck Street is the best house in the world." The house is still standing, though considerably repaired, and is marked by a tablet.

The Dickens family lodged for a time at No. 18—a house that has recently been demolished. Here Charles Dickens wrote his earlier sketches.

BERKELEY SQUARE

At No. 20, in the house which still stands at the north corner of Bruton Street, Colley Cibber used to live towards the close of his adventurous career, which began when, as a boy, he enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary army of 1688. On leaving the army he went on the stage, and wrote a large number of plays, and in 1730 was created Poet Laureate. Pope satirised him in the following lines:—

"In merry old England it once was a rule
The King had his poet as well as his fool;
But now we're so frugal, I'd like you to know it,
That Cibber can serve both for fool and for poet."

In December 1757 there was an announcement in the Press to the effect that "there died at his house in Berkeley Square, Colley Cibber, Esq., Poet Laureate," at the age of eighty-four. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu removed to Berkeley Square in 1762, dying there the same year, at the age of seventy-two.

Horace Walpole lived at No. 42 (formerly No. 11) in this square for eighteen years: the house still stands on the south-west corner of Hill Street. When he moved in he wrote: "I came to town this morning [October 1779] to take possession of Berkeley Square, and was as well pleased with my new habitation as I can be with anything at present." Here he died in 1797.

Lord Brougham lived at No. 48 Berkeley Square.

BERKELEY STREET

Alexander Pope lived for a time at No. 9, a pleasant old house which stands opposite to Devonshire House, and it was probably here, on the eve of his departure to Twickenham that he composed his "Farewell to London" in 1715. It is asserted that in the lease of the house his name occurs as one time tenant.

BEVIS MARKS

is immortalised by Dickens in the "Old Curiosity Shop." He says he spent a whole morning selecting the exact house in which "Sally Brass" and her brother "Sampson" lived, "with its office window, its threadbare green curtain all awry; its sill just above the two steps which lead from the side walk to the office door, and so close on the footway that the passenger who takes the wall brushes the dim glass with his elbow."

BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL

In one of the houses in this street Lord Macaulay spent his earliest years. Every day, as an infant, he was carried along Cornhill and Threadneedle Street to Drapers' Garden, which, greatly reduced in size, still lies at the back of Drapers' Hall, and is approached by Throgmorton Avenue. It was one of his favourite haunts through life.

BLACKFRIARS

Ben Jonson lived in Blackfriars in 1607, and here he laid the scene of "The Alchemist."

BLANDFORD SQUARE

"George Eliot" (Mary Ann Evans) and George Henry Lewes lived for a time at No. 16, a quiet, old-fashioned house, not far from Regent's Park, which has changed but little since their day. Here she wrote "Romola" and "Felix Holt."

BLANDFORD STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE

From 1804 to 1812 Michael Faraday was the apprentice of a bookseller at No. 2, where the same business is still carried on, the house being marked by a tablet of the Society of Arts.

BLOOMSBURY SQUARE

Richard Baxter lived in a "most pleasant and convenient house" in this Square (formerly called Southampton Square) in 1681.

In 1712 Sir Richard Steele lived in this Square, "in the prettiest house, to receive the prettiest woman, his own sweet Prue," and here they remained for three years.

Mark Akenside was established as a physician, through the generosity of his friend, Jeremiah Dyson, in Bloomsbury Square in 1749, and here he lived for about ten years—Dyson, "with unexampled liberality," assigning him "£300 a year, which enabled him to keep a chariot and make a proper appearance in the world."

In 1817 Lord Beaconsfield (then Benjamin d'Israeli) went with his father to live at No. 5 (formerly 6) in this Square. The house still stands unaltered. Here the elder d'Israeli wrote "Curiosities of Literature," and other works, and here the family remained for twelve years. Lord Beaconsfield when Prime Minister revisited this house, and asked leave to go over it, which was granted, although the servant had no idea who he was. He stayed some time, recalling memories of the past.

BOLT COURT, FLEET STREET

(See Fleet Street.)

BOLTON STREET, PICCADILLY

At No. 11 Madame d'Arblay (Fanny Burney), went to live on 18th October 1818. In her diary she writes: "I came this evening to my new and probably last dwelling. . . . Oh, how heavy is my forlorn heart! I have made myself very busy all day; so only could I have supported this first opening to my baleful

desolation." Sir Walter Scott records in his diary being introduced to her here by Samuel Rogers: "I have been introduced to Madame d'Arblay, the celebrated authoress of 'Evelina' and 'Cecilia,' an elderly lady with no remains of personal beauty, but with a simple and gentle manner, and pleasing expression of countenance, and apparently quiet feelings."

BOND STREET

In a house in this street Gibbon lodged after his five years in Switzerland. He wrote: "I had not been endowed by art or nature with those happy gifts of confidence and address which unlock every door and every bosom; nor would it be reasonable to complain of the just consequences of my sickly childhood, foreign education, and reserved temper. While coaches were rattling through Bond Street, I have passed many a solitary evening in my lodgings with my books."

James Thomson, the author of "The Seasons,"

lived in later life, when his circumstances were easier, in this street. Mrs Piozzi wrote: "So charming Thomson wrote from his lodgings, a milliner's in Bond Street, where he seldom rose early enough to see the sun do more than glisten on the opposite windows of the street."

Fielding placed many of the most pathetic scenes in "Tom Jones" in this street.

Here Thackeray's "Harry Warrington" ("The Virginians") lodged, "at the court end of the town."

It was in Old Bond Street that the unfortunate poet, Richard Savage, besieged the house of his unnatural mother, the Countess of Macclesfield, who disowned him at his birth, and placed him with a poor woman to educate as her own child, enjoining on her never to reveal the secret. It was not till the death of his foster-mother that Savage discovered his parentage. Dr Johnson writes: "Mr Savage, when he had discovered his birth, had an incessant desire

to speak to his mother, who always avoided him in public, and refused him admission into her house. One evening walking, as it was his custom, in the street that she inhabited, he saw the door of the house by accident open; he entered it, and, finding no person in the passage to hinder him, went upstairs to salute her. She discovered him before he entered the chamber, alarmed the family with the most distressful outcries, and when she had by her screams gathered them about her, ordered them to drive out of the house that villain, who had forced himself in upon her, and endeavoured to murder her. Savage, who had attempted with the most submissive tenderness to soften her rage, hearing her utter so detestable an accusation, thought it prudent to retire, and, I believe, never attempted afterwards to speak to her."

In a house on the site of that now occupied by Messrs Agnew, No. 39B Old Bond Street, Sterne breathed his last on 13th September

1768. D'Israeli wrote: "It does not appear to have been noticed that Sterne died with neither friend nor relation by his side. A hired nurse was the sole companion of the man whose wit found admirers in every street, but whose heart, it would seem, could not draw one to his death-bed."

During the seven or eight years before his marriage Lord Byron occasionally lived at Steven's (afterwards Fischer's) Hotel, 18 New Bond Street, with an entrance on Clifford Street, opposite Long's.

In 1769 Boswell had lodgings in Old Bond Street, on one occasion entertaining at dinner Dr Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, and Goldsmith.

In 1815 Sir Walter Scott stayed at Long's, 16 New Bond Street. He wrote: "I saw Lord Byron for the last time in 1815. . . . He . . . lunched with me at Long's. . . . I never saw him so full of gaiety and good humour, to which the presence of Mr Mathews the comedian,

added not a little. After one of the gayest parties I ever was present at, I set off for Scotland."

At 27A Old Bond Street W. Harrison Ainsworth was living between 1834 and 1841, and from here he addressed several letters to Lady Blessington, at whose house he was a frequent guest.

BOROUGH, THE

No. 85 High Street, Borough, which is known as the Tabard Inn, stands on the site of the old Tabard Inn from which Chaucer's Canterbury pilgrims set forth, and which was one of the oldest inns in Southwark. Chaucer wrote:

> "Byfel that in that sesoun on a day,
> In Southwark at the Tabard as I lay
> Ready to wenden on my pilgrimage
> To Caunterbury with ful devout courage,
> At night was come into that hostelrie
> Wel nyne and twenty in a compainye."

At the end of the sixteenth century its name

was changed to the "Talbot." Aubrey tells us that "the ignorant landlord or tenant, instead of the ancient sign of the Tabard put up the Talbot, a species of dog." It was burnt down in 1676 in a terrible fire which ravaged the neighbourhood, and when rebuilt the following inscription was placed above the gateway:—"This is the Inne where Sir Jeffrey Chaucer and the nine and twenty pilgrims lay, in their journey to Canterbury, Anno 1383." When the inn was again rebuilt in 1876 the name "Old Tabard" was adopted, and part of the premises were given over for hop merchants' offices.

On the east side of the Borough High Street once stood two famous prisons, one of which was the King's Bench Prison (afterwards known as the Queen's Prison), where famous literary men were from time to time confined —Thomas Dekker was one; and another was Richard Baxter, who was shut up here in 1685, on account of some passages in his "Com-

mentary on the New Testament." Here, too, William Cooke wrote "The Adventures of Dr Syntax." Here Dickens' "Mr Micawber" was confined for debt, and "Nicholas Nickleby" visited "Madeline Bray" when she lived with her father in a "mean and not over-cleanly house within the rules." It was finally destroyed in 1879, and the site is now occupied by workmen's dwellings. The other was the Marshalsea Prison, into which Dickens' father was thrown for debt. It used to adjoin the burial-ground of St George's Church. A few remnants of it are described in the preface to "Little Dorrit": "Wandering down a certain adjacent Angel Court leading to Bermondsey I came to Marshalsea place . . . and whoever goes here will find his feet on the very paving-stones of the extinct Marshalsea jail—will see its narrow yard to the right and to the left, very little altered, if at all, except that the walls were lowered when the place got free,—will look upon the rooms in which the debtors

lived, and will stand among the crowded ghosts of many miserable years." Even now, approaching through Angel Place, a gloomy wall and a few barred windows may be seen, though in 1887 Marshalsea Place was transformed into a warehouse, a tablet being placed thereon to mark the site of the prison.

In Lant Street, the Borough, Charles Dickens lodged in 1824 while employed at the blacking factory. Here he had a back attic in the house of an impecunious but good-natured old lame gentleman; he and his quiet old wife were very kind to little Charles, and with their grown-up son were the originals of the Garland family in the "Old Curiosity Shop." There is a vivid description of the Lant Street of those days in Chapter XXXII. of "Pickwick Papers" (here "Bob Sawyer" lodged with "Mrs Raddle" and her husband): "It's near Guy's and handy for me, you know. Little distance after you've passed St George's Church—turns out of the High Street on the right-hand side of the

way." Here he gave his famous party. The actual house has been pulled down, but the greater part of the street is much as it was in those days.

St George's Church figures in "Little Dorrit": she slept in the vestry on the night of her party, and was married in this church.

The "White Hart," which used to stand on the site of 61 Borough High Street, and the name of which is perpetuated in White Hart Yard, was mentioned by Shakespeare in *Henry VI.* John Taylor, the "Water poet," celebrates it in his verse.

This was the inn at which Dickens introduced "Sam Weller" (in "Pickwick Papers") cleaning the spinster aunt's boots after her elopement with "Mr Jingle."

BOTOLPH LANE

Here stood the Billingsgate and Tower Ward School, which was in the time of Charles II. a rich merchant's house. The fine staircase with

the date 1670 was preserved until quite recently, and also some ancient painted panelling in one of the rooms, signed "R. Robinson, 1696." Mrs Riddell gives a graphic description of this house in her novel, "Mitre Court," as the early home of "Abigail Weir."

BOUVERIE STREET, FLEET STREET

At No. 3 William Hazlitt lived in 1829: no trace of the house now remains.

In this street is the office of *The Daily News*, founded in 1846 by Dickens, its first editor. A bust portrait of him may be seen in a niche in the new building.

BOW LANE, EASTCHEAP

(See Eastcheap.)

BOW STREET, COVENT GARDEN

Here Edmund Waller lived, in a house on the site of the police station, some time in the seventeenth century; and in a house on the same site Henry Fielding lived in 1748 when appointed

Justice of the Peace. While here he published "Tom Jones," in 1749, and here he lived, while in town, until he went to Lisbon, to die, in 1754. William Wycherley lived in Bow Street, on the west side, "three doors beyond Radcliffe," whose house was on the site of the present Covent Garden Theatre. Here Charles II. called upon him when he was lying ill, and gave him £500 out of the public funds to go abroad in search of health. Here he brought his wife, the Countess of Drogheda, with whom he lived most unhappily, engaging in disputes over the marriage settlements, which landed him in the Fleet Prison for debt.

BREAD STREET, CHEAPSIDE

At the sign of the Spread Eagle in this street, in a house which was burnt down in the Great Fire, Milton was born on the 6th December 1608. Nos. 58 to 63 Bread Street are now occupied by a firm who have on the top floor a bust of Milton with an inscription to the effect

that the houses stand on the site of his birthplace.

At St Mildred's Church in this street Shelley was married to Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin on 13th December 1816.

BROAD COURT, LONG ACRE

Douglas Jerrold lived "in humble enough lodgings in Broad Court"—a narrow street full of old houses, running from Bow Street to Drury Lane—in 1816, and while here was employed in a printing-house in Northumberland Street, Strand. His son writes: "The young printer brought home joyfully enough his first earnings. Very dreary was his home, with his poor weak father sitting in the chimney-corner; but there was a fire in the boy that would light up that home; at anyrate, they were very cheerful for one day."

BROAD SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER

Sir Isaac Newton lodged at a house here in

1689, when sent to Parliament by the University of Cambridge.

BROAD STREET, CARNABY MARKET, SOHO

At No. 28, in a house still standing, William Blake, the mystic poet-painter, was born in 1757. His father was a hosier of Celtic origin. Here Blake lived until his marriage in 1782, and wrote all his early poems.

In 1784, on the death of his father, William Blake and his wife returned to Broad Street, and took the house next door to No. 28, then the property of his elder brother, James. Here Blake set up a shop as an engraver and print-seller, in partnership with his friend Parker, which only lasted for a brief period. Here his much-loved younger brother, Robert, died in his arms, after living with him for three years.

BROMPTON ROAD

Nos. 29 and 31 (formerly No. 14 Queen's Buildings) were in 1799 the home of Arthur

Murphy, author of an "Essay on the Life and Genius of Dr Johnson," various translations from the Latin, and several plays, some of which were very successful. In early manhood he was the editor of *The Gray's Inn Journal*, and on one occasion included in it a tale he had translated from a French magazine, afterwards discovering that it had originally appeared in *The Rambler*, and was from the pen of Dr Johnson. Boswell tells us that "he waited upon Johnson to explain this curious incident," and that "his talents, literature and gentlemanlike manners, were soon perceived by Johnson, and a friendship was formed which was never broken." These lodgings, Foote writes, were on the "first and second floor of a very pleasant neat house, where there was a long gravel walk in the garden," which extended as far as Sloane Street. Murphy removed from here for a time to other lodgings in the same district, but soon returned, and remained until his death in 1805. Here he wrote his "Life of Garrick."

BROMPTON SQUARE

At No. 22 George Colman, the younger, died on 26th October 1836, aged seventy-four. He was the author of many plays, one of which, *The Heir-at-Law*, has recently been revived by Mr Cyril Maude at the Waldorf Theatre. Alfred Benn said of Colman that "at one period of his life a more popular man was not in existence." Lord Byron preferred him to Sheridan. The doctor who attended him in his last illness said that it had never been his lot to witness "in the hour of death, so much serenity of mind, such perfect philosophy, or resignation more complete."

BROOKE STREET, HOLBORN

In what used to be No. 4, now entirely demolished, the unfortunate Chatterton lived for some time in great want, and finally committed suicide at the age of eighteen on 24th August 1770. He occupied the garret in the house of a sockmaker. It had two dormer windows, and

a low parapet wall outside on the gutter, over which he could look forth into the street below. When his room was broken into it was found covered with scraps of paper. He was buried among the paupers in Shoe Lane. The house stood about 200 feet from Holborn.

BRUTON STREET, BERKELEY SQUARE

Here Mrs Jameson lived from 1851 to 1854. Her memoirs relate that: "Here she was able to collect her friends about her, and saw a good deal of what may fairly be termed brilliant society at the simple evening parties which she held on Wednesdays . . . in which the circle of her literary friends was diversified by a little admixture from the great world, and by the occasional appearance of strangers of note, Americans and foreigners."

At No. 15 "Jeanie Deans" interceded for her sister with John, Duke of Argyll ("Heart of Midlothian").

BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND

York House, where Lord Bacon was born in January 1561, where he lived in magnificent style as Lord Chancellor, and where, in disgrace, he delivered up the Great Seal in 1621, used to stand on the site of George Court, and of Villiers, Duke, and Buckingham Streets. Nothing of it is now left, except the old watergate at the foot of this street, designed by Inigo Jones. In Smollett's day the Watergate Lodge was tenanted by Hugh Hewson, the original of "High Strap," faithful friend of "Roderick Random."

In 1684 Pepys lived at No. 14 (since rebuilt) in this street, in a house "over against Peter the Great's on the west side and overlooking York Gate."

In February 1735 Henry Fielding was living in this street.

Coleridge shut himself up in a lodging in this street in 1799, and in six weeks completed the

translation of Wallenstein, his most perfect dramatic poem.

At No. 15 Dickens lived for a time in rooms on the top floor, which he afterwards immortalised in "David Copperfield": "They were at the top of the house . . . and consisted of a little half-blind entry where you could see hardly anything, a little stone-blind pantry where you could see nothing at all, a sitting-room, and a bedroom. The furniture was rather faded, but quite good enough for me, and sure enough the river was outside the windows." William Black afterwards lived in the same set of rooms, and the house is marked by a tablet.

BUCKLERSBURY

is a street running from the Poultry to Queen Victoria Street. Shakespeare speaks of it in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*.

Sir Thomas More lived here for some years after his marriage in 1507, and here his daughter, Margaret Roper, was born.

BULLINGHAM MANSIONS

(See Kensington.)

BUNHILL FIELDS

In Artillery Walk, Bunhill Fields, which has now entirely disappeared, stood the house where Milton spent his last years. Here he composed and dictated to his daughters "Paradise Lost," "Paradise Regained," and "Samson Agonistes," and here he died on 10th November 1674. His nephew and biographer, Phillips, tells us that he used, in fine summer weather, to sit at the door of his house in a coarse, grey cloth cloak, to enjoy the fresh air; and in this manner he received the visits of persons of rank and genius who came to enjoy his conversation. Here he was visited by Dryden. The site of the house was probably in the present Bunhill Row, at the corner of Chiswell Street.

In the burial-ground at Bunhill Fields John Bunyan was buried in 1688, and an altar tomb,

Tomb of Dr. Watts in Bunhill Fields. (See p. 49.)

Bunyan's Tomb in Bunhill Fields. (See pp. 48, 49.)

with his recumbent figure upon it, erected to his memory, stands on the southern side of the cemetery.

Here, too, lies the body of Daniel Defoe, close to the site of the plague pit, the horror of which he vividly described in his "History of the Plague." A granite obelisk marks the spot, with an inscription stating that it was erected in 1870 "By the Boys and Girls of England to the memory of the author of Robinson Crusoe."

Dr Watts was buried here in 1748. An altar tomb covers the grave, which is in the north-eastern corner of the ground, not far from the City Road entrance.

William Blake, the poet-painter, who died on 12th August 1827, and his wife, who died four years afterwards, lie in nameless graves in this cemetery.

BUNHILL ROW, CHISWELL STREET

(See Bunhill Fields.)

BURLINGTON GARDENS

John Gay lived for a time with the Duke of Queensberry at Queensberry House, which stood on the north side of Burlington Gardens, between Saville Row and Old Burlington Street. A bank now occupies the site. Dr Johnson writes: "The Duke, considering his want of economy, undertook the management of his money, and gave it to him as he wanted it. But it is supposed that the discountenance of the court sank deep into his heart, and gave him more discontent than the applause or tenderness of his friends could overpower. He soon fell into his old distemper, an habitual colic, and languished, though with many intervals of ease and cheerfulness, till a violent fit at last seized him, and carried him to the grave, as Arbuthnot reported, with more precipitance than he had ever known." He died on the 4th December 1732. His body was taken to Exeter 'Change, and from thence to the Abbey. To Pope he wrote, two years

before his death: "My melancholy increases and every hour threatens me with some return of my distemper. Not the divine looks, the kind favours and expressions of the divine Duchess nor the inexpressible goodness of the Duke can in the least cheer me. . . . Oh that I had never known what a court was."

BURY STREET, ST JAMES'S STREET

Swift lodged here in 1710. He wrote in his "Journal to Stella": "I lodge in Bury Street, where I removed a week ago. I have the first floor, a dining and bed chamber at eight shillings a week,—plaguy dear."

In October 1707 Sir Richard Steele took the house which was "the last house but two on the left hand of Bury Street." Here he lived till 1712. The house is no longer in existence.

Tom Moore lived at No. 27 for eleven years. He brought his young wife here in 1811, and speaks of having revisited it in his old age.

The house is no longer standing. He returned to Bury Street in 1814, to live at No. 33.

In 1817 Crabbe lodged at No. 37, since rebuilt, and now a hotel.

"Major Pendennis" had lodgings in this street.

CAMBERWELL

At Hanover Cottage, Southampton Street, Camberwell, Robert Browning was born on 7th May 1812. At a very early age he was sent to a school kept by a lady at a stone's-throw from his home. Then after a period of home teaching, during which his father constantly took him to the Dulwich Gallery, which was within a pleasant walk, he was placed with the Misses Ready, who prepared him for entering the school of their brother, the Rev. Thomas Ready, then considered the best in the neighbourhood. Here he remained until he was fourteen. For the next two years he studied at home, and in his eighteenth year

attended a Greek class at the London University. In the same year, and with his father's approval, he definitely determined to adopt literature as a profession, and prepared himself for it by reading and digesting the whole of Johnson's Dictionary. At the age of twenty he wrote "Pauline," which was accepted by Saunders and Ottley of Conduit Street, and published by them in 1833. Between 1834 and 1836 he contributed five poems to *The Monthly Repository*, one of which was "Porphyria's Lover." In 1835 his first publishers issued "Paracelsus," which he had written in the preceding winter. The chief event connected with its publication was John Forster's appreciative article in *The Examiner*, which was the beginning of a long and sincere friendship between the two. Soon afterwards the Browning family removed to Hatcham.

CAMDEN STREET

(See Islington.)

CAMPDEN HILL

At Holly Lodge, Campden Hill, Lord Macaulay spent the last three years of his life, dying there on the 28th December 1859. He loved to gather round him his youthful nephews and nieces. Holly Lodge still stands at the top of Campden Hill next to Argyll Lodge.

CANNON STREET

Dryden was married to Lady Elizabeth Howard at the Church of St Swithin in this street on 1st December 1663. It was burnt down in the Great Fire, but rebuilt by Wren.

CANONBURY TOWER

Goldsmith lived for a number of years in this house, nothing of which now remains but the old brick tower, which stands in Canonbury Square at the junction of Compton Road and Canonbury Place. It was a favourite resort of the literary world. Here he composed "The Deserted Village" and a part of the "Vicar of

Wakefield." Washington Irving wrote: "It is an ancient brick Tower hard by 'Merry Islington,' the remains of a hunting seat of Queen Elizabeth. . . . It was here Goldsmith resided when he wrote the 'Deserted Village.' I was shown the very apartment." This apartment was said to have been an old oak room on the first floor (now entirely changed) where he slept in a large press bedstead in the eastern corner.

CASTLE STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE

Here Johnson lodged for a time in 1737, and here he wrote "London."

CAVENDISH SQUARE

Here Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was occasionally to be found before her long absence from England.

CAVENDISH STREET

For many years Mrs Jameson lived with her sister in a house a few doors from Cavendish Square, then numbered 7 Mortimer Street.

CECIL STREET, STRAND

Here in 1833 Charles Dickens had bachelor chambers.

CHALTON STREET

(See Somers Town.)

CHANCERY LANE

Izaak Walton lived in Chancery Lane from 1627 to 1644, "in what was then the seventh house on the left hand as you walk from Fleet Street to Holborn." No. 120 now stands on the site.

It was in Chancery Lane that Coleridge, after his hasty departure from Cambridge, saw the notice: "Wanted a few smart lads for the 15th Elliot's Light Dragoons," which caused him to enlist.

Chichester Rents marks the site of "Symond's Inn," described by Dickens in "Bleak House" as the abiding-place of "Mr Vholes."

CHANDOS STREET, COVENT GARDEN

Here the blacking business, known as Warren's Blacking Manufactory, in which Dickens was employed, was transferred, and here he continued to cover his pots, to the amusement of the passers-by, the work now being done in a window facing the street. The building was demolished in 1889; it stood next the shop at the corner of Bedford Street, now the Civil Service Stores. Opposite was the eating-place where he went for his dinner, which was taken down in 1888, the site now being occupied by buildings connected with the Charing Cross Hospital.

CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL

(See Cornhill.)

CHAPEL STREET, PENTONVILLE

Lamb and his sister lived at No. 45 for three years, removing thither immediately after their mother's tragic death. It was while here

that he saw and loved, but never knew, the beautiful Quakeress, whom he immortalised in the poem, "When such Maidens as Hester die." The house has been rebuilt, and the locality, then gardens and green fields, entirely built over.

CHARING CROSS

At No. 45 stands the "Ship," a direct descendant of the Rummer Tavern, which in Charles II.'s reign was kept by Samuel Prior, the uncle of Matthew Prior, with whom the latter lived during his boyhood. It remained in the possession of the family until 1702.

"Lockitt's Coffee-House" was two doors off, on the site now occupied by Drummond's Bank, where Pope had a banking account.

The "Turk's Head" used to stand next door to No. 17 Charing Cross.

On the site recently occupied by part of the premises of Mr Edward Stanford, and now covered by the offices of the London County

Council, once stood the British Coffee-House, which was frequented by Dr Johnson, Boswell, Gibbon, Colman, Goldsmith, John Home, Lord Brougham, and Smollett, then a struggling surgeon in Downing Street. Here Smollett read aloud to his friends his poem, "The Tears of Scotland," after the battle of Culloden in 1745. Here John Home came with his tragedy *Douglas* in 1758, and here he dined with Gibbon and Goldsmith before they sallied forth to support the production of Colman's *Man of Business.*

At No. 30 James Thomson, author of "The Seasons" lodged in 1705, in the first-floor rooms over the shop, then a bookseller's, now a musical instrument maker's. Here, poor and unknown, he lived and wrote part of his "Summer."

The "Golden Cross" Hotel in West Strand is not the same house, nor on quite the same site, as the famous inn from which "Mr Pickwick" and his friends set forth on 13th May 1827

on their famous journey; but the old archway under which the coach passed may still be seen in Duncannon Street, which runs from 449 West Strand to Trafalgar Square. This was the archway which called forth "Mr Jingle's" warning: "Heads, heads; take care of your heads," and his illustration of the same: "Terrible place—dangerous work—other day—five children — mother — tall lady, eating sandwiches—forgot the arch—crash—knock—children look round—mother's head off—shocking, shocking!" It was to the "Golden Cross" that "David Copperfield" came when he first went out into the world after his schooldays. He described it as "a mouldy sort of establishment in a close neighbourhood. A waiter showed me into the coffee-room, and a chambermaid introduced me to my small bed-chamber, which smelt like a hackney-coach, and was shut up like a family vault." That night he went to his first play, on his return from which he found "Steerforth," who insisted on his room

being changed from No. 44 to No. 72, which, "Copperfield" says, was "a great improvement on my old one, it not being at all musty, and having an immense four-post bedstead in it, which was quite a little landed estate. Here, among pillows enough for six I soon fell asleep in a blissful condition and dreamed . . . until the early morning coaches rumbling out of the archway underneath, made me dream of thunder and the gods."

CHARLES STREET, BERKELEY SQUARE

In 1839 Lord Lytton was living in this street in a house which James Smith described as "a splendidly and classically fitted-up mansion. One of the drawing-rooms is a fac-simile of a chamber which our host visited at Pompeii. Vases, candelabra, chairs, tables to correspond." Sidney Smith lived at No. 32 (formerly 33) Charles Street from 1837 to 1839.

CHARLES STREET, ST JAMES'S SQUARE

Here Edmund Burke lived in 1781; and here Crabbe was a welcome visitor.

CHARLOTTE STREET, BEDFORD SQUARE

Here Theodore Hook was born in 1788.

At No. 6 still stands the drawing academy of Mr Henry Sass, immortalised as "Gandish's" in "The Newcomes."

CHARTER HOUSE

The Charter House stands in Charter House Square, in the heart of Smithfield. The school was transferred to Godalming in 1874, but the portion known as the Home of the Poor Brethren, so vividly described in the "Newcomes," and where "Colonel Newcome" died, is still intact. In the passage leading to the chapel is a tablet in memory of Thackeray.

Among the famous men who were educated in this school were the following:—

Richard Lovelace, the poet, who left in 1634.

Richard Steele, who was sent here in 1684, and for three years was the school-friend of Addison —a friendship which lasted all their lives. Thackeray wrote: "I am afraid no good report could be given by his master and ushers of that thick-set, square-faced, black-eyed, soft-hearted little Irish boy. He was very idle. He was whipped deservedly a great number of times. . . . Addison did his best themes. Addison wrote his exercises. He ran on Addison's messages, fagged for him and blacked his boots; to be in Joe's company was Dick's greatest pleasure, and he took a sermon or a caning from his monitor with the most boundless reverence, acquiescence and affection."

Joseph Addison, whose earliest associations with London were connected with this school. He left in 1687.

John Wesley, who was sent here at an early age, leaving in 1720. He was wont to attribute much of his good health in after life to the fact that, in obedience to his father's wish, he used

to run round the Charter House playground three times every morning.

Thomas Day, the author of "Sandford and Merton," who was sent here in 1757, at the age of nine, and remained for seven years.

George Grote, who remained here till 1810, when, at sixteen years of age, he was flogged for giving a farewell supper to some of his schoolfellows at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street.

Thackeray, who came here direct from Calcutta, a pretty, gentle, rather timid boy, with no skill in games, but popular among the boys who really got to know him. He evidently was not very happy here, at anyrate at first, and wrote to his mother: "There are but 370 in the school, and I wish there were only 369." He gives a graphic description of it and its then headmaster in "Pendennis." He revisited the school from time to time in after life, and always with his pockets full of tips for the boys. He was present there for the last time on Founders'

The Courtyard before CHARTERHOUSE. (See pp. 62-65.)

The famous CATALPA TREE planted by Lord Bacon, and which still flourishes in the gardens of Gray's Inn. (See p. 140.)

Day, 12th December 1863, a fortnight before his death. His daughter gave the bed on which he died to the Charter House, and ever since it has been used by the head gown boy. Thackeray mentions the school in many of his books. Young "Rawdon Crawley," "George Osborne" and his son, "Arthur Pendennis," "Philip Ringwood," "Colonel Newcome" and his son "Clive," "Philip Ferrier," and several others, were educated here.

CHEAPSIDE

The famous "Mermaid" Tavern used to stand on the south side of Cheapside, between Bread and Friday Streets. Here were held the meetings of the celebrated "Mermaid" Club, said to have been founded by Sir Walter Raleigh, and regularly attended for many years by Shakespeare, Spenser, Beaumont, Fletcher, Selden, Cotton, Carew, Martin, Donne, and many others. Beaumont wrote: "What things we have seen done at the Mermaid"; and

Ben Jonson in his poem "inviting a friend to supper," wrote:

> "But that which most doth take my muse and me
> Is a pure cup of rich canary wine,
> Which is the Mermaid's now, but shall be mine."

In 1591 Robert Herrick was born in Cheapside, where his father was a goldsmith. He wrote:

> "Never again shall I with finne oar,
> Put from, or draw into, the faithful shore;
> And landing here, or safely landing there,
> Make way to my beloved Westminster
> Or to the golden Cheapside, where the earth
> Of Julia Herrick, gave to me my birth."

In St Vedast's, Foster Lane, Herrick was baptised in 1591. This church was rebuilt by Wren.

In 1816 Keats was living with his brother in apartments on the second floor of a house over an archway, now numbered 77 Cheapside. It is almost directly opposite Ironmonger Lane.

CHELSEA

Sir Thomas More's country house was at

Chelsea. It was built in 1521, and stood immediately facing the present Battersea Bridge, about 100 yards from the waterside, where Beaufort Street now runs. It was taken down in 1740. Aubrey describes it as having a gate-house which was "flat on the top, leaded, from whence was a most pleasant prospect of the Thames and the fields beyond. Here the Lord Chancellor was wont to recreate himself and contemplate." At this house Holbein was presented to Henry VIII.; and Erasmus was a visitor. His record is: "All its inhabitants, male and female, applied their leisure to liberal studies and profitable reading, although piety was their first care. No wrangling, no idle word, was heard in it; no one was idle; every one did his duty with alacrity, and not without a temperate cheerfulness."

Sir Thomas More's headless corpse was buried in Chelsea church, near the middle of the south wall. The spot is marked by an inscription which Erasmus said was written by Sir

Thomas himself, but has undergone several alterations. He had made a chapel for his family tomb at the east end of the south aisle, and put up a black slab to record the fact. His head, after its exhibition on London Bridge and rescue by Margaret Roper, was buried in the family vault in St Dunstan's Church, Canterbury.

John Locke wrote the larger part of his "Essay on the Human Understanding" at Lord Shaftesbury's country house at Chelsea, which stood on the site now occupied by the workhouse belonging to St George's, Hanover Square.

Thomas Shadwell, Poet Laureate, who died in Church Street (formerly Church Lane), was buried in St Luke's Church, Chelsea, on the 24th November 1692, but no tablet records the fact.

Addison at one time lived in Chelsea, and there are letters from him to the young Earl of Warwick dated from Chelsea, but the place of his residence is not known.

In 1711 Swift lodged in Chelsea, half-a-mile beyond Chelsea church, in Church Lane (now Church Street), which runs from the river to the Fulham Road. He used to walk thither from Suffolk Street, where the Van Homrighs lived—a distance which he estimated at "two good miles and 5748 steps."

Tobias Smollett went to live in Chelsea in 1750 in a house which stood at the corner of Lawrence Street and Upper Cheyne Row, and the site of which is now occupied by the playground of the Board School. It was, as he himself describes in "Humphrey Clinker," "a plain yet decent habitation, which opened backwards into a very pleasant garden," and was open every Sunday "to all unfortunate brothers of the quill, whom he treated with beef, pudding, and potatoes, port punch, and Calvert's entire butt-beer." Here he wrote "Humphrey Clinker" and "Sir Launcelot Greaves."

At No. 18 Cheyne Walk, facing the river, once stood Don Saltero's Coffee-House, which is

vividly described by Steele in *The Tatler*. It is now a private house. Benjamin Franklin, Smollett, and Steele were amongst its most frequent visitors.

Benjamin Franklin relates in his "Autobiography" the story of his long swim from Chelsea to Blackfriars.

In 1834 Thomas Carlyle went to live at No. 5 Great Cheyne Row, now 24 Cheyne Row, remaining there until his death in 1881. The house, which remains exactly as it was in his day, is used as a sort of museum of relics of the great man, and shown to visitors on payment of a small fee. It has a tablet put up by the Society of Arts. He wrote to his wife when he had arranged to take it: "The street runs down to the river . . . at a distance of fifty yards on the left. . . . The street is flag-paved, sunk-stoned, iron-railed, all old-fashioned and tightly done up. The house itself is eminent, antique, wainscoted to the very ceiling . . . a most massive, roomy, sufficient old house . . .

The CARLYLE STATUE, Chelsea. (See p. 71.)

No. 24, CHEYNE WALK, Chelsea, where Carlyle lived 1834–1881. A medallion marks the house, which is now a "Carlyle" museum. (See pp. 70, 71.)

rent thirty-five pounds. We lie safe at a bend of the river, away from all the great roads, have air and quiet hardly inferior to Craigenputtock . . . and see nothing of London except by day the summits of St Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, and by night the gleam of the great Babylon." In the Embankment garden at the end of the street is a statue of Carlyle seated in a chair, "his face grim as granite, and his eyes with sad prophetic gaze." At 4 Upper Cheyne Row (formerly No. 10), now marked by a tablet, Leigh Hunt lived in 1834, at the time when he said he was harassed with "doubts whether I shall be able to have bread for my family from day to day, with constant dunnings at the door, withholding of the family linen by the washerwoman, the sight of my children in rags, and twenty other mortifications and distresses profound." He never heard a knock at the door without thinking it was someone "to take me away from the family." Carlyle, a constant visitor,

writing of it, said: "Hunt's house excels all you have ever read of—a poetical Tinkerdom, without parallel even in literature. . . . Yet the noble Hunt receives you . . . in the spirit of a king, apologises for nothing, places you in the best seat, takes a window-sill himself if there is no other, and then . . . commences the liveliest dialogue on philosophy and the prospects of man (who is to be beyond measure happy yet) . . . a most interesting, pitiable, lovable man, to be used kindly but with discretion."

On 5th September 1840 Carlyle wrote from this house to his brother John: "Some weeks ago, one night, the poet Tennyson and Matthew Allen were discovered here sitting smoking in the garden. . . . A fine, large-featured, dim-eyed, bronze-coloured, shaggy-bearded man is Alfred; dusty, smoky, free and easy . . . . A most restful, brotherly, solid-hearted man."

Horace Walpole spent the greater part of his youth in his father's house at Chelsea, which was afterwards turned into the Infirmary of

Chelsea Hospital, Ward No. 7 being the old drawing-room.

In "Queen's House," Chelsea, Dante Gabriel Rossetti lived after his wife's death. He took it in conjunction with George Meredith and Swinburne; but the former, though he paid his share of the first quarter's rent, never took possession of his rooms. Swinburne, on the other hand, wrote many of his best poems here. Rossetti kept in the garden a most extraordinary collection of animals, mostly in wire cages, from which they frequently escaped: hedgehogs, wombats, wallabies, kangaroos, chameleon, etc., and even a laughing jackass.

Thackeray described this house in "Esmond" as the house of the old "Dowager of Chelsey." The Rev. H. R. Haweis was one of its later tenants, occupying it for fourteen years, until his death.

Charles Kingsley's father was the rector of St Luke's, Sidney Street, Chelsea; and Charles and Henry lived in the rectory in the days of

their youth, the latter describing it in one of his best-known novels.

Here Dickens was married in 1836 to Catherine Hogarth.

The "Cremorne Arms Tavern" stands close to the site of what used to be the famous Cremorne Gardens, now partly built over, and partly occupied by nursery gardens, in which may still be seen the entrance to the "Hermit's Cave," one of the chief attractions of Cremorne.

"George Eliot" (Mary Ann Cross) died at her husband's house, 4 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, on 22nd December 1880, little more than eight months after her marriage.

CHERTSEY

Abraham Cowley spent his last days at Cowley House, Guildford Street, Chertsey, near the railway station. "It was a little house, with ample gardens, and pleasant meadows attached . . . with a fine old oak staircase . . . and one or two wainscoted chambers." The house has

No. 4, Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea, where Leigh Hunt lived in poverty. (See p. 71.)

St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, familiar to Charles Kingsley and his brother Henry, their father being Rector. Charles Dickens was married here. See pp. 73, 74.)

since been rebuilt. Here he died in 1666. Charles II. remarked, on hearing of his death: "Mr Cowley has not left behind him a better man in England."

CHEYNE ROW, CHELSEA

(See Chelsea.)

CHEYNE WALK, CHELSEA

(See Chelsea.)

CHISWICK

Pope was living at Chiswick about the year 1717, and a part of the "Iliad" was written on envelopes addressed to "Mr Pope at his house in Ye New Buildings, Chiswick." These buildings, afterwards called Mawson Row, are a group of five three-storeyed red-brick houses, on the west side of Chiswick Lane, at the corner of Mawson Lane.

Thackeray went to a school in Chiswick Mall at a very early age, before his Charter House days; and Walpole House is undoubtedly the

original of "Miss Pinkerton's Academy" in "Vanity Fair."

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, NEWGATE STREET

Christ's Hospital, also known as the Bluecoat School, was founded in 1553, and the boys still wear the dress designed for them by Edward VI. The buildings were pulled down in 1904, and the school removed to Horsham. Many eminent men have been educated here. Among others, Samuel Richardson, who left in 1705, at the age of sixteen, to be apprenticed to a printer. Coleridge, who entered the school on 18th July 1782, when he was a "playless day-dreamer," who, as he himself confesses, at a very premature age, even before his fifteenth year, bewildered himself in metaphysics and theological controversy. He tells us how highly delighted he was if, during his friendless wanderings on leave days, any passenger, especially if he were dressed in black, would enter into

conversation, which he soon found means of directing "to his favourite subjects of fixed fate, freewill, and foreknowledge absolute." Lamb, who entered the school in the same year, says of Coleridge: "Come back into memory, like as thou wert in the dayspring of thy fancies, with hope like a fiery column before thee—the dark pillar not yet turned—Samuel Taylor Coleridge—Logician, Metaphysician, Bard!—How I have seen the casual passer-by through the Cloisters stand still entranced with admiration . . . to hear thee unfold in thy deep and sweet intonation, the mysteries of Iamblichus or Plotinus . . . or reciting Homer in his Greek, or Pindar, while the walls of the old Grey Friars re-echoed to the accents of the *inspired Charity-boy*." Of Lamb, Talfourd tells us he was at this period "an amiable, gentle boy, very sensible and keenly observing, indulged by his schoolfellows and by his masters on account of his infirmity of speech." Not long after Coleridge and Lamb had left, Leigh

Hunt became a scholar here. He described the school very vividly in his "Autobiography": "There is a quadrangle with cloisters; and the Square inside the cloisters is called the Garden, and most likely was the monastery garden. Its only delicious crop for many years has been pavement. . . . In Newgate Street is seen the hall, or eating-room, one of the noblest in England, adorned with enormously long paintings, by Verrio and others, and with an organ."

CHURCH LANE, CHELSEA
(See Chelsea.)

CHURCH ROAD, BATTERSEA
(See Battersea.)

CHURCH STREET, EDMONTON
(See Edmonton.)

CHURCH STREET, STOKE NEWINGTON
(See Stoke Newington.)

CITY ROAD

No. 47 City Road, facing the City Road Chapel, the foundation stone of which he laid in 1777, was once the residence of John Wesley, and here he died in 1791. He lies in the little burial-ground behind the chapel, under a monument erected to his memory by his followers, the Wesleyans. The funeral, though performed secretly, between five and six in the morning, was attended by several hundred persons, one of whom was Samuel Rogers.

CLAPHAM

In 1700 Samuel Pepys went to live at Clapham, in a house described by Evelyn in his "Diary" as "a very noble and wonderfully well-furnished house, especially with Indian and Chinese curiosities; the offices and gardens well accommodated for retirement." Here he died on the 26th May 1703. No trace of the house now remains.

Lord Macaulay lived at No. 5 the Pavement,

Clapham, when he was a boy, in a house that faces the Common, the seventh from the Plough Inn. It was described as "roomy and comfortable, with a very small garden behind, and in front a very small one indeed." This very small front garden has been converted into a shop. Macaulay went to school in Clapham while the family lived here; they left in 1818.

CLARENDON SQUARE, SOMERS TOWN

At No. 17 the Polygon, which was a block of unassuming middle-class houses in the middle of Clarendon Square, the Dickens family went to live in 1828. Here "Harold Skimpole" in "Bleak House" settled. These houses were pulled down in 1890, and others erected on the site.

CLARGES STREET, PICCADILLY

Elizabeth Carter lodged on the first floor of No. 20 in 1762, and at intervals for many years

afterwards. She ultimately settled at No. 21, and died there in 1806 at the age of eighty-nine.

Lord Macaulay lodged at No. 3 in 1838, and here he wrote his essay on Clive.

Thackeray's "Beatrix," when Baroness Bernstein, in the "Virginians" lived in this street, and here "held her card-parties, her Wednesday and Sunday evenings, save during the short season when Ranelagh was open on a Sunday."

CLERKENWELL

Izaak Walton lived in this neighbourhood after he retired from business, but the site of his house is not known. Two of his sons, both named Izaak, and both of whom died in infancy, were baptised in St James's Church in 1650 and 1651; and in 1653 was issued "a book of eighteen pence price called the Compleat Angler; or contemplative man's recreations, being a discourse of Fish and Fishing, not unworthy of perusal."

Dr Johnson worked for Edward Cave, founder

and proprietor of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, at St John's Gate, Clerkenwell, in 1737. He did hack-work at a paltry sum per sheet, "eating his food behind a screen, being too shabby for publicity." The chair he used is still preserved. Here he first met Richard Savage. St John's Gate is one of the oldest and most interesting structures in London, and still stands just as it was in Johnson's day. The room in which Johnson worked is that now occupied by the St John's Ambulance Association.

In 1752 John Wesley converted the New Wells, a place of amusement, into a tabernacle, and preached there. It stood on the site of the houses numbered 5, 6, 7, and 8 Lower Rosoman Street.

The "Old Baptist's Head" at No. 30 St John's Lane, Clerkenwell, is built on the site of the old tavern bearing the same name, which was a favourite resort of Goldsmith. Johnson too was frequently to be found here.

On a house in Wilderness Row, Clerkenwell

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, where Dr. Johnson did hack-work for a printer. (See pp. 81, 82.)

No. 5, The Pavement, Clapham Common, where Macaulay lived. (See pp. 79, 80.)

Road, is a tablet bearing the inscription: "William Makepeace Thackeray lived here 1822-1824." Here Thackeray was a boarder with some fifty other boys in Mr Penny's house, when he first went to Charter House School, at the age of eleven.

CLEVELAND ROW, ST JAMES'S STREET

Theodore Hook was living at No. 5 in 1827—a house facing the Chapel Royal, and recently demolished.

CLEVELAND STREET, FITZROY SQUARE

In this street (then called Norfolk Street) the Dickens family lodged in 1816, on the occasion of Charles Dickens's first visit to London.

At No. 10 in the same street Charles Dickens stayed in 1831.

"Colonel Newcome" and "James Binnie," after their return from India, rented a "vast melancholy house here, with great black passages, a large black stone staircase, a cracked conservatory and dilapidated bathroom." Here

"Clive" entertained his friends ("The Newcomes").

CLIFFORD'S INN

Charles Lamb's friend, George Dyer, used to live in Clifford's Inn. In one of the "Essays of Elia" Lamb speaks of him here: "Where, like a dove on the asp's nest, he has long taken up his unconscious abode, amid an incongruous assembly of attorneys' clerks, apparitors, promotors, vermin of the law, among whom he sits, 'in calm and sinless peace' . . . drudging at low rates for unappreciating booksellers,—wasting his fine erudition in silent corrections of the classics, and in those unostentatious but solid services to learning which commonly fall to the lot of laborious scholars, who have not the heart to sell themselves to the best advantage. He has published poems which do not sell, because their character is unobtrusive like his own . . . his prose is the best of the sort in the world, and exhibits a faithful tran-

script of his own healthy, natural mind, and cheerful innocent conversation." Dyer eventually married, or rather was married by, Mrs Mather, a widow who had lived with her third husband in the chambers opposite his.

At No. 15 Samuel Butler, author of "Erewhon," etc., lived for many years.

In Portsmouth Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, is an old curiosity shop, which, legend tells us, was the original "Old Curiosity Shop" from which Dickens's "Little Nell" and her grandfather set out on their long journey.

CLOTHWORKERS' HALL, MINCING LANE

Pepys was elected master of the Clothworkers' Company in 1677, and left it a silver cup, which is still in existence. The new hall, erected in 1860, stands on the site of the old one.

COLLEGE PLACE, CAMDEN TOWN

In Dickens's day this was known as Little College Street, and here, in a house demolished

in 1890, Charles Dickens lodged in 1824, when he was twelve years old, and engaged in the blacking factory — his family at the time being resident in the Marshalsea. Mrs Roylance, his landlady, was the original of "Mrs Pipchin" in "Dombey & Son."

CONDUIT STREET, REGENT STREET

Here Boswell lodged in 1772, and Dr Johnson drank tea with him.

Here Mrs Jameson lodged in the spring of 1860, and here she died in March of the same year.

CORK STREET

Dr Johnson was a frequent visitor at the house of Mr Diamond, an apothecary, in this street; and in 1752 he used to dine here nearly every Sunday, accompanied by his blind protégé, Mrs Williams, the poetess.

CORNHILL

From 1685 to 1695 Daniel Defoe kept a

hosier's shop in Freeman's Court, Cornhill—a street no longer in existence.

On the 29th July 1703 he was placed in the pillory before the Royal Exchange, on the charge of writing a "scandalous and seditious pamphlet" entitled "The Shortest Way with Dissenters." Forster records that "his health was drunk with acclamations as he stood here and nothing harder than a flower was flung at him." "The people were expected to treat me very ill," he said, "but it was not so. On the contrary they were with me, wished those who had set me there were placed in my room, and expressed their affection by loud shouts and acclamations when I was taken down."

On the 7th November 1716 Thomas Gray was born in a house on the south side of Cornhill, on the site of what is now No. 41.

In Change Alley once stood Garaway's, a city tavern frequented by Swift. Its site is marked by a tablet on a building that faces Birchin Lane.

COVENT GARDEN

At the Church of St Paul's, Covent Garden, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was christened in 1690.

Samuel Butler, Aubrey tells us, was buried, "according to his own appointment, in the Church yard of St Paul's, Covent Garden, in the north part next the Church at the east end. His feet touch the wall. His grave two yards distant from the pilaster of the dome (by his desire) six foot deepe. About twenty-five of his old acquaintance at his funeral; I myself being one." The tablet which was put up to his memory was destroyed when the Church was burnt down in 1786, and there is no memorial of him in the present building.

Mrs Centlivre was buried here in 1723, but there is now no trace of her grave.

Thomas Southerne was buried in this church, but no trace of his grave now remains.

John Wolcot ("Peter Pindar") also lies here,

"as near as possible to the bones of old Hudibras Butler."

Wycherley was buried in the vaults of this church in 1715.

At the old Hummum's Hotel in Covent Garden, Crabbe generally stayed when he visited London. Lord Tennyson stayed here in July 1844.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET

is described by Fielding in "Humphrey Clinker," and also by Thackeray.

CRAVEN STREET, STRAND

Mark Akenside lived in this street in 1759, when he was appointed physician to St Thomas's Hospital.

Benjamin Franklin, when in London in 1757, as the representative of the American colonies, stayed at No. 7, in lodgings which proved so satisfactory and comfortable that he continued in them during the whole of his subsequent long visits to London, embracing in all about

fifteen years. This house has been rebuilt, and is marked by a tablet of the Society of Arts. James Smith spent the last years of his life at No. 27, now a private hotel, and died here on 24th December 1839, "with all the calmness of a philosopher." Lady Blessington relates that he suffered a good deal from gout, but "retained an almost youthful buoyancy of mind, referring with glee to the merry meetings of former times, indulging in his pleasant modes of jest and anecdotes, or singing with his nieces from morning till night."

CROSBY PLACE

This house, built in the reign of Edward VI. by Sir John Crosby, must have been one of the most magnificent in London. The hall, now used as a public dining-room, and called "The Crosby," is a marvel of beauty, with carved oak roof and tall oriel window. Of the original building there also remains a room on the ground floor, called the "throne-room,"

and a "withdrawing" or "council" room above, with a finely carved ceiling.

In 1516 it became the residence of Sir Thomas More, and here he is supposed to have written his "Utopia" and "Life of Richard III."

Sir Philip Sidney was a frequent visitor here when it was the residence of his sister, Pembroke's mother, to whom his "Arcadia" was dedicated, and by whom, after his death, it was published.

It is mentioned in Shakespeare's *Richard III.*, and Stow in 1598 describes it as being "very large and beautiful and the highest at that time in London. . . . Richard, Duke of Gloucester . . . afterwards King, was lodged in this house."

CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE

In 1815 Sheridan was arrested for debt, and taken to a "lock-up house" in Took's Court, Cursitor Street.

Sloman's Sponging-House once stood in this street, opposite No. 2. It was the original of

"Moss's," where "Colonel Rawdon Crawley" was taken after the great ball at "Gaunt House" ("Vanity Fair").

CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR

Here Smollett had humble lodgings in 1746.

Lord Beaconsfield died at No. 19, in a house which faces South Audley Street.

In No. 201 "Becky" and "Colonel Rawdon Crawley" lived on their return to London after the Waterloo Campaign. Here "Lord Steyne" made love to "Becky," and received due reward at the hands of her husband ("Vanity Fair").

At No. 8 Curzon Street (still standing) the two beautiful Misses Berry, who cheered Horace Walpole's declining years, used to live, and hold their famous receptions, which were thronged by all the men of learning, wit, and fashion of the day. Horace Walpole is said to have offered one of them his hand and heart, and the other his heart and coronet, but they preferred to continue to regard him as the affectionate old

friend for which the disparity in their years most fitted him to be—he being over seventy, while they were still in the early twenties. Thackeray, a frequent visitor of theirs, wrote: "A very few years since I knew familiarly a lady who had been asked in marriage by Horace Walpole, who had been patted on the head by George I. This lady had knocked at Dr Johnson's door; had been intimate with Fox, the beautiful Georgiana of Devonshire, and that brilliant Whig society of the reign of George III.; had known the Duchess of Queensberry, the patroness of Gay and Prior, the admired young beauty of the Court of Queen Anne."

DEACON STREET, WALWORTH ROAD

Robert Southey, when he entered Gray's Inn in 1797, lodged at No. 20 Prospect Place, Newington Butts. Prospect Place has been since rebuilt, and is now named Deacon Street.

DEAN STREET, BOROUGH

When Keats first came to town in 1815, to

enter as a student at St Thomas's Hospital, he lodged at No. 8 Dean Street, which he thus describes in a letter written at the time: "Although the Borough is a beastly place in dirt, turnings and windings, yet No. 8 Dean Street is not difficult to find; and if you would run the gauntlet over London Bridge, take the first turning to the right, and moreover knock at my door, which is nearly opposite a meeting house, you would do me a charity." There is only a house or two now left in Dean Street, and no trace of No. 8.

DEAN STREET, SOHO

No. 33 (now a private house) was once the famous Jack's Coffee-House, which extended right round the corner into Queen Street, the bar of the coffee-house having been at No. 12 Queen Street. In the first-floor front room Goldsmith, Johnson, and their friends frequently met.

Thomas de Quincey lodged in Titchfield Street, Dean Street, about 1808.

DEFOE STREET, STOKE NEWINGTON

What is now called Defoe Street was cut through the grounds of the house in Stoke Newington where Defoe went to live with his family in 1703, after his release from prison. It stood in about four acres of ground. "Robinson Crusoe," which was published in 1719, was written in this house, and here his two children were born.

DELAHAY STREET, WESTMINSTER

In this street, formerly called Duke Street, Matthew Prior lived when in London. On 30th July 1717 he wrote a letter to Swift: "When you come to London, do not go to the Cocoa Tree, but come immediately to Duke Street, where you shall find a bed, a book and a candle; so pray think of sojourning nowhere else." There is now no trace of this house;

one of the gates of St James's Park occupies its site.

DENMARK HILL

At No. 163, in a house still standing, John Ruskin went to live with his parents when he was twenty-one, and a B.A., and their circumstances had improved. His study was above the breakfast-room, and his bedroom above his study, both facing south-east. He describes it in the "Præterita."

Here the "Misses Dobbin" lived in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."

DEPTFORD

Christopher Marlowe was killed in a brawl with a rival in love at Deptford, and here he was buried in June 1593, a fact recorded in the register of St Nicholas's Church on Deptford Green, west of the dockyard.

The chief literary name connected with Deptford is that of John Evelyn, who lived at Sayes

Court from 1647 for nearly fifty years. Pepys in his "Diary" mentions two visits to Evelyn in 1665, and speaks of his "gardens, which are, for variety of evergreens and hedged holly, the finest things I ever saw in my life." Sayes Court was converted into a workhouse, which still stands at the end of Czar Street; and the small piece of ground belonging to it, together with a public recreation-ground, which reaches from Evelyn Street by Sayes Court Street, is all that is left of the once famous gardens. Part of the ground is still the property of the Evelyn family.

DE VERE GARDENS

At No. 29 Robert Browning went to live in the summer of 1887, and in the following October his son married. It was a well-built, spacious house, which he furnished with the treasures he had picked up on his many visits to Italy. He now began to show the first signs of age, though he still dined out, attended the private views

of art exhibitions, and kept up an enormous correspondence. 1888 and 1889 he employed in the revision of his works for the last uniform edition. He left England for his last journey to Italy in August 1889, and died in Venice on the 12th of December following. After a funeral service in that city his remains were conveyed privately and by night back to this house, from whence they were taken to Westminster Abbey on 31st December 1889. "Asolando," his last volume of poems, was published on the day of his death.

DEVONSHIRE PLACE

At No. 39, the house of Mr Kenyon, their great friend, Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning stayed during one of their visits to London in 1856.

DEVONSHIRE STREET

Here too they stayed in 1851, five years after their romantic marriage and flight to Italy.

DEVONSHIRE TERRACE, YORK GATE

At No. 1 Charles Dickens lived from 1839 to 1851. He described it as "a house of great promise (and great premium), undeniable situation and excessive splendour." It has a large garden, shut out from the Marylebone Road by a high brick wall that faces the York Gate into Regent's Park. The house has been considerably altered since Dickens's time, and it is marked by a tablet of the Society of Arts. Dickens's study was a room on the ground floor, with steps into the garden. In a stable on the south side of the garden were kept the two ravens who were the originals of "Grip" in "Barnaby Rudge." Here Dickens wrote "The Old Curiosity Shop," "Barnaby Rudge," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Dombey & Son," "David Copperfield," "A Christmas Carol," "The Cricket on the Hearth," and "The Haunted Man." Here he entertained some of the most distinguished men of the day—among others, Sydney Smith and Samuel Rogers. Here four sons were born to him, and one daughter.

DORSET STREET

At No. 13 the Brownings stayed on one of their visits to London in 1855. Here on 27th September Alfred Tennyson dined with them, and read them "Maud." Rossetti was also a guest on this occasion.

DOUGHTY STREET, MECKLENBURGH SQUARE

At No. 14 (formerly 8) Sydney Smith resided from 1803 to 1806. A memorial tablet has been put up, with the inscription: "Sydney Smith, 1771-1845, Author and Wit, lived here."

At No. 48 Charles Dickens went to live in 1837. Here his daughters Mary and Kate were born. The house is situated on the east side of the street, and is his only London residence which remains unchanged. It contains twelve rooms, and is a single-fronted, three-storeyed house, with a railed-in area in front and a small garden at the back. A small room on the ground floor was Dickens's

study, and here he wrote the latter part of "Pickwick," and the whole of "Oliver Twist" and "Nicholas Nickleby." It was called Dickens House, and has a tablet affixed by the London County Council.

DOVER STREET, PICCADILLY

In Evelyn's "Diary" there is an entry to the following effect:—"July 19, 1699.—Am now removing my family to a more convenient house here, in Dover Street, where I have the remainder of a lease." This house used to stand about "nine doors up, on the east side." Shelley lived for a time at a hotel in this street, and here one of his children was born.

DOWNING STREET

Smollett lived in Downing Street in 1744, when he was endeavouring to work up a practice as a surgeon.

Here too Horace Walpole spent a good deal of time between 1745 and 1779, at his father's

official residence—Sir Robert Walpole having been created First Lord of the Treasury in 1735.

DOWN STREET, PICCADILLY

Coventry Patmore describes a visit to William Hazlitt here in 1824, and tells of his erratic life, his late rising, his musing during the greater part of the day at the breakfast-table, and his predilection for very strong tea.

DRURY LANE

The Cock-Pit Theatre once stood upon the site now occupied by the Peabody Buildings for working men. Sir William Davenant used to direct theatrical performances here; and Pepys in his "Diary" records nine visits to it.

DUKE STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS

In the old Sardinian Chapel, which will shortly be pulled down, Fanny Burney married General d'Arblay in 1793.

Opposite to it Benjamin Franklin lived in

CLIFFORD'S INN, Fleet Street, familiar to Charles Lamb, and where Samuel Butler, author of "Erewhon," lived for many years. (See pp. 84, 85.)

The Old SARDINIAN CHAPEL in Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Field's, where Fanny Burney married General d'Arblay in 1793. It now fronts Kingsway. (See pp. 102, 103.)

1725-26 on his first visit to London. He was then employed at Watt's Printing-House, near Lincoln's Inn Fields. He writes: "My lodging in Little Britain being too remote, I found another in Duke Street, opposite to the Romish Chapel. It was two pair of stairs backwards, at an Italian warehouse." His landlady, he writes, "had lived much among people of distinction, and knew a thousand anecdotes of them as far back as the time of Charles II." Franklin found her "highly amusing"; and they used often to sup together on "only half an anchovy each, on a very little strip of bread and butter, and half a pint of ale between us; but the entertainment was in her conversation." Another lodger was an unmarried lady of seventy, who devoted all her money, except £12 a year, to charity, and had been allowed for many years to live in the garret of the Italian warehouse rent free. Franklin, who was only allowed to visit her once, was impressed by the fact that she

subsisted entirely on water-gruel. He says she looked pale, but was never ill, and records it as an instance of on how small an income life and health may be supported.

DUKE STREET, ST JAMES'S STREET

In 1793 Edmund Burke was lodging at No. 6, and in 1794 at No. 25, Duke Street. Both these houses have been rebuilt.

A letter of Thomas Moore's dated from No. 15 is still extant.

In 1832 Thomas Campbell occupied a small room at the Polish Headquarters, in Sussex Chambers, 10 Duke Street, a house recently demolished. He wrote on 28th September of that year: "I get up at seven, write letters for the Polish Association until half-past nine, breakfast, go to the Club and read the newspaper until twelve. Then I sit down to my own studies, and with many and also vexatious interruptions, do what I can till four. I then walk round the park, and generally dine out at

six. Between nine and ten I return to Chambers, read a book or write a letter, and go to bed before twelve."

Captain Marryat lodged at No. 8 in 1839, and here he wrote "Percival Keene."

EALING

In the graveyard of St Mary's (Ealing Old Church) John Horne Tooke was buried in 1812.

EARL'S TERRACE

In 1812 Mrs Inchbald lived at No. 4—an old-fashioned house, which is still standing. She is best remembered as the author of "The Simple Story."

Here too Walter Pater lived.

EASTCHEAP

Where the statue of William IV. now stands, at the junction of Eastcheap and Gracechurch Street, once flourished the famous Boar's Head Tavern, frequented by Shakespeare, who made

it a favourite haunt of "Falstaff" and "Prince Hal."

Here Goldsmith wrote his "Reverie."

At the Church of St Mary-at-Hill, Bow Lane, Dr Young, the author of "Night Thoughts," was married on 27th May 1731.

EAST HEATH ROAD

(See Hampstead.)

EAST SMITHFIELD

Edmund Spenser was born in East Smithfield.

EBURY STREET

At No. 42 Tennyson stayed in 1847. He writes from thence to Edward Fitzgerald: "My dear Fitz,—Ain't I a beast for not answering you before? Not that I am going to write now, only to tell you that I have seen Carlyle more than once, and that I have been sojourning at 42 Ebury Street for some twenty days or so, and that I am going to bolt as soon

as ever I can, and that I would go to Italy if I could get anybody to go with me which I can't, and so I suppose I sha'n't go, which makes me hate myself and all the world; for the rest I have been be-dined *usque ad nauseam.* However this night I have sent an excuse to Mrs Procter and here I am alone, and wish you were with me. . . . My book ["The Princess"] is out and I hate it, and so no doubt will you. Never mind, you will like me none the worse, and now good-night, I am knocked up and going to bed."

EDMONTON

Keats began his earliest studies in medicine in Edmonton, living at a house (unidentified) in Church Street.

In 1832, when he was fifty-seven, Charles Lamb went with his sister to live at Bay Cottage (since called Lamb's Cottage, and still in existence), Edmonton. It is on the north side of Church Street, half way between the

church and railway station. Here he died on 27th December 1834, and was buried in Edmonton Churchyard, to the south-west of the church. His grave is marked by a tall, flat stone with an inscription.

It was from Edmonton that Cowper's "John Gilpin" set out on his famous ride, and a modern public-house, called "Gilpin's Bell," in Fore Street, marks the spot where the original "Bell" Tavern stood.

EDWARDES SQUARE, KENSINGTON

At No. 32 Edwardes Square, in a house which is shortly to be pulled down, Leigh Hunt lived in his later days. Here he wrote "A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla," "The Old Court Suburb," "Stories from the Italian Poets," and part of his Autobiography. S. C. Hall describes him at this time as: "Tall and upright still; his hair white and straggling, scattered over a brow of manly intelligence; his eyes retaining much of their old brilliancy combined with

gentleness; his conversation still sparkling, though by fits and starts." Here he lived for eleven years. He was the original of Dickens's "Harold Skimpole" in "Bleak House."

ELM TREE ROAD, ST JOHN'S WOOD

In 1841 Tom Hood went to live at No. 17. The house, now called "The Cedars," is still standing. Here he wrote "The Song of the Shirt," and here he used to give little dinners to his more intimate friends. The Hood family remained here till 1844.

ENDSLEIGH GARDENS

At No. 5 Christina Rossetti lived with her mother and aunts prior to their removal to Torrington Square.

ENFIELD

Captain Marryat was educated at a private school "in a red brick house at the upper end of Baker Street, Enfield." He left here to go to sea in 1806.

Keats went to a school at Enfield kept by the father of Charles Cowden Clarke. He left soon after his mother's death in 1810. The site of the school is now occupied by the Great Eastern Railway Station.

In 1829 Charles and Mary Lamb went to live at Enfield in a house on the Chase side, which has now been converted into the rectory of Christ's Church, opposite to which it stands. They did not remain here very long, and afterwards lodged in the house next door, belonging to a Mrs Westwood.

ESSEX ROAD, ISLINGTON

The "Queen's Head," which stands at the corner of Essex Road and Queen's Head Street, perpetuates the name, and stands on the site, of the old "Queen's Head" supposed to have been licensed by Sir Walter Raleigh, and so named in honour of Queen Elizabeth.

ESSEX STREET, STRAND

At No. 40 still stands the Essex Head Tavern,

at which Dr Johnson founded a club shortly before his death. It was kept by an old servant of the Thrales. The members met three times a week, and those who missed forfeited twopence. It consisted of twenty-four members, each of whom had to spend at least sixpence at the meetings.

EXETER STREET, STRAND

There is an entry in Boswell's "Johnson" in 1737 that Johnson "had a little money when he came to town, and he knew how he could live in the cheapest manner. His first lodgings were at the house of Mr Norris, a stay maker, in Exeter Street."

FARRINGDON AVENUE

This Avenue stands on the site of what was once the Shoe Lane Graveyard, where Chatterton was buried among the paupers after his tragic suicide. A tombstone was erected to his

memory some time after his decease by a few admirers; but with the disappearance of the burial-ground the memorials of the dead also vanished.

FETTER LANE

There was an old tablet on No. 16, over Fleur-de-Lys Court, which recorded that: "Here liv'd John Dryden—Ye poet—Born 1631—Died 1700. — Glorious John!" No record of his residence here is to be found in any of the books relating to Dryden. This house was pulled down in 1887.

Farther up Fleur-de-Lys Court is Newton Hall, named after Sir Isaac Newton, who induced the Royal Society to buy the house and garden that formerly stood on this site, when he was their President in 1710, and they erected the present building. Here they held their meetings for many years. Here too, in 1818, Coleridge gave the last series of his public lectures.

FINCHLEY ROAD, ST JOHN'S WOOD

The Hoods went to live at Devonshire Lodge, New Finchley Road, in 1844. This house was "just beyond the Eyre Arms, three doors short of the turnpike." No trace of it now remains, the railway station having been built upon its site.

FLEET PRISON

This stood on the east side of Farringdon Street, and was finally demolished in 1872. Its site is now occupied partly by the Memorial Hall in Farringdon Street and partly by Cassell's printing works. It is graphically described in Chapter XL. of "Pickwick." Here William Wycherley, the famous dramatist, was imprisoned for seven years, after his fall from the favour of Charles II. and unfortunate dispute over the marriage settlements of his wife, the beautiful Countess of Drogheda, which landed him in the debtors' prison. Here he remained forgotten, until James II. happened to witness a

performance of *The Plain Dealer*, which recalled the gifted author to his mind; and, hearing he was in the Fleet, the King gave orders for the payment of his debts, and allowed him a pension of £200 a year.

FLEET STREET

Michael Drayton, Aubrey tells us, "lived at ye bay-windowe house next the east end of St Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street." This house has been rebuilt, and is numbered 186. While living here Drayton published his "Poems" "at the shop of John Smithwick, St Dunstan's Churchyard, under the Diall" (1608).

Izaak Walton lived on the north side of Fleet Street, "in a house two doors west of the end of Chancery Lane, and abutting on a messuage known by the sign of The Harrow. . . . In this house he is . . . said to have followed the trade of a Linen Draper (1624)."

Abraham Cowley was the son of a grocer,

and was born and lived in a house that "abutted on Sargeant's Inn," but of which no trace now remains. Here, apparently, it was that the perusal of the "Faerie Queene," which he found lying in his mother's room, made him "irrecoverably a poet." He says of Spenser: "I think I had read him all over before I was twelve years old, and was thus made a poet."

No. 17, which extends over Inner Temple Gate, is perhaps the oldest house, with the exception of Crosby Hall and the remaining Charter House buildings, in London. In the room on the first floor, which occupies the whole width of the house, are still to be seen the fine oak panelling of early seventeenth-century design, and the elaborately-decorated plaster ceiling, with the Prince of Wales's feathers in the centre, and the motto "Ich Dien." In 1640 Thomas Middleton's comedy, *A Mad World, my Masters*, was sold "by James Becket at his shop in the Inner Temple Gate." In 1665 the shop was converted into a tavern, called the

"Fountain," which became a favourite resort of literary men. For the last sixty years it has been a hairdresser's.

In 1642 John Milton took up his residence in St Bride's Churchyard after his return from Italy. Apparently he lodged "in the house of one Russell, a tailor, on the left-hand side, from Fleet Street through the Avenue." It was a very small and old tenement, and was burned down in 1824. The back part of the *Punch* offices now occupies the site. Here he superintended the education of his two nephews, and here he brought Mary, his first wife, daughter of Mr Powell, a Justice of the Peace in Oxfordshire. Johnson says: "He brought her to town with him, and expected all the advantages of a conjugal life. The lady, however, seems not to have much delighted in the pleasures of spare diet and hard study; for, as Philips relates: 'Having for a month led a philosophic life, after having been used at home to a great house, and much

No. 17, GOUGH SQUARE, where Dr. Samuel Johnson lived, wrote "The Rambler," and compiled much of the Dictionary. (See p. 120)

The JACOBEAN CHIMNEY-PIECE of the old "Cock" Tavern. (See pp. 117, 118.

company and jollity, her friends, possibly by her own desire, made earnest suit to have her company the remaining part of the summer, which was granted, upon a promise of her return at Michaelmas.'" However, she did not return, and flouted both Milton's letters and his messenger, and he, very angry, published four pamphlets with his views on divorce, and set about "courting a young woman of great accomplishments." Eventually a reconciliation was effected.

The Cock Tavern used to stand on the north side of Fleet Street, at the end of a long passage adjoining Temple Bar. It was a haunt of Pepys, who writes in his diary of 23rd April 1668: "Thence by water to the Temple, and thence to the Cocke Alehouse, and drank and eat a lobster and sang and were mighty merry." Dr Johnson also frequented the "Cocke." Thackeray mentions it in one of his novels. Tennyson frequently dined here when a young man, and it inspired his poem,

"Will Waterproof's Lyrical Monologue, made at the Cock," which begins: "O plump head-waiter at the Cock." Charles Dickens was likewise a visitor. It was pulled down in 1886, and the site is now occupied by a branch of the Bank of England; but the Jacobean chimney-piece, and carved and gilded chanticleer which decorated it, are still to be seen at the modern "Cock," which stands on the opposite side of the street.

James Shirley lived in Fleet Street, near the Inner Temple; but his house being burnt to the ground in the Great Fire, he received such a shock to his constitution that he only survived its destruction twenty-four hours (1666).

In 1689 the great philosopher, John Locke, lived in Dorset Court, Fleet Street, and from here he dated the dedication to his "Essay on the Human Understanding."

John Dryden, Poet Laureate, lived from 1673 to 1682 in or near Salisbury Court, Fleet

Street. Here he wrote many of his plays, and the famous satire, "Absalom and Achitophel."

At the bottom of Fleet Street, on the right-hand side, is the Church of St Bride. In the old church, which was destroyed in the Great Fire, Richard Lovelace was buried in 1658; but the present structure, erected in 1701, contains no memorial of the poet.

A large stone in the pavement of the middle aisle, near the centre of the church, and by the side of pews Nos. 12 and 13, records the fact that Samuel Richardson was buried here in 1761. On the north wall there is a tablet recording the bicentenary of his birth.

On the same side of Fleet Street is Salisbury Square (formerly Salisbury Court), where Thomas Shadwell lived at one time. Here Richardson, after his apprenticeship was over, opened a printing establishment of his own, on the site now occupied by Lloyd's newspaper offices. He kept on his office here for many years after he had moved his private residence

to the West End. He had taken eight old houses, and, pulling them down, built a row of warehouses and offices in their place.

But the chief literary name connected with Fleet Street is that of Dr Samuel Johnson. 17 Gough Square, on the north side of Fleet Street, was his home for ten years (1748-1758). The entrance to the square is by a narrow passage called Hind Court, opposite Whitefriars Street. This house is the only one connected with Johnson which remains just as it was in his day. It is marked by a tablet put up by the Society of Arts. Here he wrote "The Rambler," and compiled a considerable portion of the Dictionary. Boswell tells us that he had an upper room fitted up like a counting-house for the purpose of compiling the Dictionary, and here he gave the copyists their several tasks. Here he was living when he lost his wife, his "beloved Tetty." "The dreadful shock of separation," says Boswell, "took place in the night." The ten years he

spent here were the most melancholy in his life, embittered as they were by hypochondria and poverty. It was here that he wrote the following letter to Richardson:—

Gough Square,
16th March 1756.

Sir,—I am obliged to entreat your assistance. I am now under arrest for £5. 18. Mr Strahan, from whom I should have received the necessary help in this case, is not at home, and I am afraid of not finding Mr Millar. If you will be so good as to send me the sum, I will very gratefully repay you and add it to all former obligations.

I am, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

Sam. Johnson.

Sent six guineas.

Witness, William Richardson.

At No 7 Johnson's Court, in a house now pulled down, but the site of which is marked by a tablet, Dr Johnson lived from 1765 to

1776. Here he wrote the prologue to Goldsmith's "Good-natured Man," and published his "Journey to the Hebrides," his edition of Shakespeare, and a new edition of his Dictionary. While living here he made the acquaintance of the Thrales, with whom he dined every Thursday during the winter at their house in Streatham Park. Boswell speaks of dining with him here for the first time: "To my great surprise he asked me to dine with him on Easter day [1773]. I never supposed that he had a dinner at his house, for I never heard of his friends having been entertained at his table. . . . I supposed we should scarcely have knives and forks, and only some strange, uncouth, ill-drest dish; but I found everything in very good order. . . . The fact was that we had a very good soup, a boiled leg of lamb and spinach, a veal pie, and a rice pudding."

Again Boswell writes: "On Tuesday April 27th [1778] Mr Beauclerk and I called on

him [Johnson] in the morning. As we walked up Johnson's Court [which, by the way, was not named after the Doctor], I said 'I have a veneration for this Court,' and was glad to hear that Beauclerk had the same reverential enthusiasm."

In Johnson's Court stood, in Dickens's day, the office of *The Monthly Magazine*, the site of which is now occupied by the premises of Mr Henry Sell. Into the letter-box of this magazine in December 1833 Dickens dropped his first original MS., "A Dinner at Poplar Walk," which, to his intense joy, was accepted by the editor, and published in the magazine; it was afterwards included in "Sketches by Boz."

No. 8 Bolt Court was the next and last residence of Dr Johnson, pulled down soon after his death. Here he lived from 1776 to his death on 13th December 1784. Samuel Rogers, the author of "Pleasures of Memory" and "Table Talk," went as a boy to Bolt Court to seek the advice and criticism of the great

Doctor on his poems; but his heart failed him as he laid his hand on the knocker, and he left hurriedly without lifting it.

In Bolt Court William Cobbett lived, and here he wrote and printed and published his "Register," and dealt in flower seeds and Indian corn.

Parallel with Bolt Court is Wine Office Court, where Oliver Goldsmith lived from 1760 to 1762, at No. 6, in a house no longer standing. Here Dr Johnson made his acquaintance on 31st May 1761. While living here he earned a scanty livelihood by doing hack-work for the booksellers, and here it was that he wrote "The Vicar of Wakefield," with regard to which Dr Johnson writes: "I received one morning a message from poor Goldsmith that he was in great distress, and as it was not in his power to come to me, begging that I would come to him as soon as possible. I sent him a guinea and promised to come to him directly. I accordingly went to him as soon as I was dressed,

and found that his landlady had arrested him for his rent, at which he was in a violent passion. . . . He then told me that he had a novel ready for the press, which he produced to me. I looked into it, and saw its merits; told the landlady I should soon return, and having gone to a bookseller sold it for sixty pounds."

"The Cheshire Cheese," which still stands at No. 16 Wine Office Court, was a favourite haunt of both Dr Johnson and Goldsmith, and here may still be seen Johnson's seat under a brass plate inscription, his picture, and Goldsmith's window-seat. This is the only house of the kind which remains just as it was in Johnson's day.

Another tavern much frequented by Dr Johnson and Goldsmith was the "Mitre," which used to stand at No. 39 Fleet Street, on the site now occupied by Messrs Hoare's Bank. Boswell writes: "I had learned that his place of frequent resort was the Mitre Tavern, in Fleet Street, where he loved to sit up late. . . . I

called on him and we went thither. . . . The orthodox high-church sound of the 'Mitre,' the figure and manner of the celebrated Samuel Johnson, the extraordinary power and precision of his conversation, and the pride arising from finding myself admitted to his companionship, produced a variety of sensations and a pleasing elevation of mind beyond what I had ever before experienced." In earlier days Pepys too frequented this tavern.

For many years Dr Johnson attended the Church of St Clement Dane, and there is a brass plate with an inscription on the pew in which he used to sit, No. 18 in the north gallery, put up to his memory by some inhabitants of the parish. There are two entries in Boswell's "Johnson" recording special attendances here.

Nathaniel Lee and Thomas Otway were both buried in this church—the former in 1692 and the latter in 1685—but no stone marks their graves.

A famous eighteenth-century tavern was the "Devil Tavern," which stood at No. 1 Fleet Street. The banking-house of Messrs Child was built upon its site in 1788. Its chief room was called the "Apollo," and a bust of Apollo and a board with the "Welcome to the oracle of Apollo" inscribed upon it are still to be seen in an upper room at the bank. The tavern derived its name from the legend of St Dunstan and the devil—the Church of St Dunstan standing opposite. This was Ben Jonson's favourite resort, and here he presided over the club of which he was the founder. He wrote: "The first speech in my 'Catiline' spoken to *Scylla's ghost* was writ after I had parted with my friends at the Devil Tavern; I had drank well that night and had brave notions." It was the frequent resort of Shadwell, Ben Jonson's great admirer. Here the poets laureate used to rehearse their Birthday Odes, and here Killigrew laid one of the scenes in his "Parson's Wedding." Addison was frequently to be found here.

Swift in his "Journal to Stella" mentions dining here on 12th October 1710 with Addison and Garth. Pope has immortalised it in his classic verse. Here Goldsmith played at cards, and here in 1751 Dr Johnson assembled a merry party to celebrate the publication of Mrs Charlotte Lennox's first novel, "The Life of Harriet Stuart."

At No. 15, opposite Chancery Lane, in a rebuilt form, still flourishes the "Rainbow," which, combined with the celebrated Nando's Coffee-House, previously established under the same roof, was a favourite haunt of literary men during the whole of the eighteenth century.

FORDHOOK

(See Uxbridge Road.)

FORE STREET, EDMONTON

(See Edmonton.)

FOX COURT, HOLBORN

Richard Savage was born in one of the wretched

The "CHESHIRE CHEESE," showing Dr. Johnson's favourite seat. (See p. 125.)

FOUNTAIN COURT, Middle Temple, where Ruth Pinch used to meet her brother Tom. (See p. 303.)

houses in this street. He was an unfortunate genius, of whom Johnson said, his "writings entitle him to an eminent rank . . . and [his] misfortunes were often the consequences of the crimes of others rather than his own." He was disowned by his mother, Anne, Countess of Macclesfield, who placed him with a poor woman, directing her to bring him up as her own, and never reveal his parentage. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and accidentally discovered the secret of his birth, but could not prevail upon his mother to own him. He took to literature, and produced a play, which brought him the friendship of Richard Steele. He next began to write a tragedy; and while he was engaged upon it, being often without food or lodging, he used to compose his speeches while walking in the streets, and then step into a shop, beg for a few moments the use of the pen and ink, and write down what he had composed upon paper he had picked up by accident.

FRITH STREET, SOHO

Here Mrs Inchbald lived at the beginning of her literary career, and wrote her "Simple Story," which she sold for £200.

At No. 49 (formerly 45) Mary Russell Mitford lodged in 1826.

At No. 6, now marked by a tablet, William Hazlitt died on 18th September 1830. Charles Lamb was in the room when his death took place. His end was so peaceful that they did not know until a minute or two afterwards that he had gone. His last words were: "Well, I've had a happy life."

FROGNAL

(See Hampstead.)

FULHAM

When Lord Bacon fell into disgrace and was forbidden to appear at Court, in 1621, he lived for six weeks with his friend, Sir John Vaughan, at Parson's Green, Fulham.

Addison in 1707-8 was living at Sandy End

(now Sand's End), a hamlet of Fulham; and several letters from Steele are dated from here, at periods when he was probably Addison's guest. Thackeray describes "Esmond" meeting Addison on his way "to a cottage which he had at Fulham," and the latter inviting him to "turn thy steps and walk with me to Fulham, where there is a nightingale still singing in the garden, and a cool bottle in a cave I know of."

Mark Akenside, when he came to town in 1747, lived for a year or two with his good friend, Jeremiah Dyson, on the top of Golder's Hill, near North End, Fulham.

The old Peterborough House, at which Locke, Swift, Pope, Gay, Prior, etc., were frequent visitors, was built on the site of what is now a lawn at the back of the modern house, which stands on the south-east side of Parson's Green. Here Voltaire is said to have met Addison. The old house was pulled down in 1794. Swift in one of his letters speaks of Lord Peterborough's gardens as the finest he had

ever seen about London. In those days they covered twenty acres of ground, and, among other remarkable features, boasted a tulip-tree seventy-six feet in height and five feet nine inches in girth.

Samuel Richardson's first country house was the Grange, North End, Fulham, which still stands, though now divided into two houses, on the east side of the North End Road, facing a turning called Lawn Terrace on one side, and on the other Ashton Terrace. Here, Mrs Barbauld tells us, "he used to write in a little summer house or grotto, as it was called, within his garden, before the family were up; and when they met at breakfast he communicated the progress of his story, which by that means had every day a fresh and lively interest." Here he wrote "Pamela," "Clarissa," and "Sir Charles Grandison." While living here it was that he carried on a most romantic correspondence with a married lady residing in Lancashire, who wrote to him in the first instance after the

publication of the fourth volume of "Clarissa," giving a feigned name and address, and urging him to make the novel end happily. "If you disappoint me," she wrote, "attend to my curse. May the hatred of all the young, beautiful and virtuous for ever be your portion, and may your eyes never behold anything but age and deformity; may you meet with applause only from envious old maids, surly bachelors, and tyrannical parents; may you be doomed to the company of such! and after death may their ugly souls haunt you!" Richardson replied in suitable vein, and after a few letters had passed between them she confessed her real name and place of residence, and invited him to visit her. To this he replied by an invitation to Hammersmith; but she, evidently desirous of preserving an air of mystery, suggested that as she was expecting to spend three or four months in London very shortly, their first meeting should be in the Park, whither she would make an excuse of going every fine day. In order to

enable her to identify him Richardson describes himself as "short, rather plump than emaciated, about five foot five inches; fair wig; lightish cloth coat, all black besides; one hand generally in his bosom, the other with a cane in it, which he leans upon under the skirts of his coat . . . of a light brown complexion; teeth not yet failing him; smoothish faced and ruddy cheeked; at times looking to be about sixty-five, at other times much younger . . . a grey eye, too often overclouded with mistiness from the head; by chance lively—very lively it will be if he have hope of seeing a lady whom he loves and honours; his eye always on the ladies." Lady Bradshaigh, in return, describes herself as "middle-aged, middle-sized, a degree above plump, brown as an oak wainscot, a good deal of country red in her cheeks, but nothing remarkably forbidding." A good deal more correspondence, of an increasingly evasive nature on her part, ensued before the two eventually met.

In 1755 Richardson went to live at Parson's Green, Fulham, in a house which stood between Peterborough House and Cromwell Lodge, facing the Green. The site is now occupied by the Duke's Head Tavern. "Here he was visited by the most eminent men of the eighteenth century, and passed his time, surrounded by a coterie of literary ladies, in dwelling incessantly on the merits and success of his own works, and reading aloud the last effusions from his pen. It would be difficult, however, to convey a just idea of the enthusiasm with which every volume of Richardson was hailed in his lifetime, not only in England, but all over Europe; the French were among his most ardent admirers, and both Diderot and Rousseau spoke of his works in the highest terms of praise" (Jesse).

Letitia E. Landon (L. E. L.) lived with her family in 1815 at Lewis Place, Hammersmith Road, Fulham.

Henry Hallam lived at Arundel House, Fulham Road, in 1819.

In 1831 Theodore Hook went to live at Egmont Villa, Fulham, and remained here until his death on 24th August 1841. The house is no longer in existence. It was a "comfortable but unpretending villa on the banks of the river, situated between Putney Bridge and the pleasure-grounds of the Bishop of London."

He lies in the churchyard of All Saints, Fulham, immediately opposite the chancel, and within a few steps of where his own house used to stand. A stone, with his name and age, marks the spot.

In 1834 Douglas Jerrold lived in Thistle Grove, Fulham Road.

In 1843 Lord Lytton lived in Craven Cottage, Fulham, on the banks of the Thames, just beyond the Bishop of London's meadows. It was built in an extraordinary mixture of architectural styles—Persian, Gothic, Moorish, and Egyptian. Here he wrote several of his novels.

Normand House, which stands in Normand Road, a turning out of the Lillie Road, is very old. It has the date 1664 over the central arch, and

there are indications that portions of it belong to the Elizabethan era. The staircase can still boast the Tudor rose carved in the wood. Here Lord Lytton had a temporary home. It is now the mother-house of the Community of St Katherine.

GENERAL POST OFFICE

Anthony Trollope was employed in various departments of the General Post Office for thirty-three years—from 1834 to 1867.

GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE

In this street Jesse tells us "Lady Mary Wortley Montagu passed some of the last months of her long life. From her long residence on the Continent she had imbibed foreign tastes and foreign habits; and consequently the change from the spacious magnificence of an Italian palace to a small three-storeyed house in the neighbourhood of Hanover Square was as striking as it was disagreeable. 'I am most handsomely lodged,' she said, 'for I have

two very decent closets and a cupboard on each floor.'"

GEORGE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE

Michael Faraday at the age of five, in 1796, was taken by his parents to live in Jacob's Wells Mews, which still stands on the south side of George Street. Here the family lived for some years.

GEORGE STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE

Thomas Moore, when he first came to London to study law, lodged for a time in the front room on the second floor of No. 106 (formerly No. 44), and paid six shillings a week for it.

GERARD STREET, SOHO

At No. 43, marked by the tablet of the Society of Arts, John Dryden died on 1st May 1700, after living here for four years. Edward Ward in his "London Spy" relates that on the occasion of Dryden's funeral there was a performance of solemn music at the College of

Physicians, and that at the procession there was a concert of hautboys and trumpets. He also says that the cause of Dryden's death was an inflammation of the toe, which, being neglected, produced a mortification in his leg. The funeral expenses were defrayed by subscription, and took place with considerable state in Westminster Abbey.

In this street used to stand the Turk's Head Tavern, where the meetings of the famous society called The Club, and afterwards The Literary Club, founded by Dr Johnson in 1763, were held. The Turk's Head used to stand on the corner of Greek and Compton Streets, and was subsequently moved to Gerard Street. Burke and Goldsmith were among its first members, and later on George Colman, Boswell, Sheridan, and Garrick were elected. According to Boswell: "They met at the Turk's Head in Gerard Street, Soho, one evening in every week at seven, and generally continued their conversation until a pretty late hour." In 1864

the club was still in existence, and held its centennial anniversary. Lord Macaulay writes: "I was well pleased to meet The Club for the first time. . . . I was amused in turning over the records . . . to come upon poor Bozzy's signature, evidently affixed when he was too drunk to guide his pen." Sir Henry Holland tells us that "Macaulay was devoted to The Club and rarely absent from it." Henry Hallam, Gibbon, and Sydney Smith were also members at various times.

Hannah More lodged in this street in 1777.

Edmund Burke lived in this street in 1788.

GLOUCESTER TERRACE, HYDE PARK

At No. 74 Gloucester Terrace (formerly Gloucester Place) the Barrett family lived from 1835 to 1838.

At No. 57 Dickens had a temporary home in 1864, and here he wrote "Our Mutual Friend."

At No. 19 Professor Jowett was living in 1859.

GOLDER'S HILL
(See Fulham.)

GOUGH SQUARE, FLEET STREET
(See Fleet Street.)

GOWER PLACE, EUSTON SQUARE

Here William Godwin lived for a time in retirement, working hard at his books.

GOWER STREET

At No. 110 (formerly 12 Upper Gower Street) Charles Darwin lived in 1839.

At No 147 (formerly No. 4) the Dickens family went to live at Christmas 1823. The house was pulled down in 1895, and the site is now occupied by part of Messrs Maple's establishment. Here it was that Mrs Dickens endeavoured to start a school for young ladies, but was no more successful than "Mrs Micawber," whose attempt is described in "David Copperfield."

GRANBY STREET, HAMPSTEAD ROAD

At Wellington House Academy, recently pulled down, Charles Dickens went to school in 1824, at the age of twelve, immediately after leaving the blacking factory. In a paper entitled "Our School," contributed to *Good Words* in 1851, he vividly describes it. It is also the original of "Salem House," and its proprietor of "Mr Creakle," in "David Copperfield." Here Dickens remained until 1826; but he never achieved any particular distinction as a pupil.

GRAY'S INN

Gray's Inn was the town residence of the Lords Gray of Wilton from 1315 to 1505. It now consists of a spacious court, and large garden laid out about the year 1600, and said to have been designed by Lord Bacon, who also planted the old catalpa-tree that still flourishes in the north-east corner. He lived at No. 1 Coney Court, burnt down in 1678, the site of which is now occupied by the row

of buildings at the west end of Gray's Inn Square. From the circumstance of Lord Bacon dating his essays from his "Chamber in Graie's Inn," it is probable that his charming essay on the pleasures of a garden was composed in these gardens, in which he is known to have taken great delight.

Other great literary men who resided for a brief space in Gray's Inn were Sir Philip Sidney; James Shirley, who lived for some time in Gray's Inn Lane, where he wrote the earliest of his dramatic works; Samuel Butler; Goldsmith, who lived here in 1764; Dr Johnson, Southey, Ned Ward; and Lord Macaulay, who occupied chambers at 8 South Square, on the site of which now stands the library. Howell, writing in 1621, speaks of Gray's Inn Gardens as "the pleasantest place about London." Here in May 1662, when Mrs Pepys intended to purchase some new clothes, her husband mentions bringing her to observe "the fashions of the ladies." Here

Addison, in *The Spectator*, speaks of "Sir Roger de Coverley" walking upon the terrace.

In the front room, on the second floor of No. 1 Raymond Buildings, Charles Dickens acted as clerk to Messrs Ellis & Blackmore, Attorneys, from May 1827 to November 1828, at a salary rising from 13s. 6d. to 15s. a week; "and up the two pairs of steep and dirty stairs" "Mr Perker," "Mr Pickwick's" little attorney, carried on his business.

GREAT BATH STREET, COLD BATH SQUARE

At No. 26, in a house no longer standing, Emanuel Swedenborg lived for a time until his death on 29th March 1772. Pink in his "History of Clerkenwell" writes: "He told the people of the house what day he should die; and . . . was pleased with the anticipation; his pleasure was, according to the maid's comparison, like that which she would have felt if she had been going to have a holiday or some

merry-making. His faculties were clear to the last. On Sunday, the 29th March 1772, hearing the clock strike, he asked his landlady and her maid, who were both at his bedside, what o'clock it was, and upon being answered, he said, 'It is well. I thank you, God bless you,' and then in a moment after he gently gave up the ghost."

GREAT CHEYNE ROW, CHELSEA

(See Chelsea.)

GREAT COLLEGE STREET, WESTMINSTER

At No. 25 in this street (formerly College Street), in a house which stood near the corner of the present Tufton Street, Keats stayed in 1819, as extant letters of his to Fanny Brawne go to prove.

GREAT CORAM STREET, BRUNSWICK SQUARE

At No. 13 Thackeray lived from 1837 to 1840.

Here his eldest daughter, Anne Isabella (Mrs Richmond Ritchie), authoress of many charming stories and delightful memoirs, was born; also two other daughters, one of whom died in infancy, and the other afterwards married the late Sir Leslie Stephen. After the birth of the third daughter Mrs Thackeray's intellect became permanently deranged, and the house was given up. The district figures largely in Thackeray's novels, and in the street itself lived "Mr Todd," junior partner in the firm of "Osborne & Todd."

GREAT GEORGE STREET

From a house in this street, belonging to his friend, Mr Peter Moore, Sheridan was buried in 1816.

At No. 25, in the house of Sir Edward Knatchbull (now occupied by the Institution of Civil Engineers), Lord Byron's remains lay in state on the 9th and 10th of July 1824, having been

brought thither from Missolonghi, Greece.
Lord Macaulay lived for a time in this street.

GREAT ORMOND STREET

At No. 50, now the east wing of a homœopathic hospital, Lord Macaulay lived with his father in 1823. Here he wrote his essay on Milton. He revisited it twenty-six years afterwards, and found "the dining-room and the adjoining room in which I once slept . . . scarcely changed; the same colouring on the wall, but more dingy. My father's study much the same; the drawing-rooms too, except the papering; my bedroom just what it was. My mother's bedroom—I had never been in it since her death. I went away sad."
William Morris lived at No. 41.
In this street is the Working Men's College, founded by Frederick Denison Maurice, in which Ruskin, Rossetti, and their circle took great interest and held classes.

GREAT PORTLAND STREET, OXFORD STREET

At No. 47 Boswell died in 1795. His house, now rebuilt, was on the east side, the seventh from the corner of Marylebone Street.

GREAT QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS

In 1778 Sheridan was lodging in this street.

At No. 56, in a house still standing, and marked by a tablet, Boswell lived from 1786 to 1789.

At No. 5 Miss Mitford lodged in 1828, when she came to London to see the first performance of *Rienzi.*

George Colman the elder lived at one time in this street.

GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE

At No. 90, in a house the site of which is now occupied by a wing of the British Museum, Shelley stayed for a time.

At No. 109, in a house no longer standing, William Hazlitt lodged with his brother John before his marriage.

GREAT SMITH STREET, WESTMINSTER

Here Keats lodged for a time in 1819, and from here he wrote letters to Fanny Brawne.

GREAT TOWER HILL

William Penn was born in his father's house "upon Great Tower Hill, on the east side, with a court adjoining to London Wall," in 1644.

GREAT WINDMILL STREET, PICCADILLY

On the site now occupied by the Argyll Rooms, No. 9, once stood "Piccadillo Hall . . . a faire House and two Bowling Greenes," much resorted to by Sir John Suckling, who "play'd at Cards rarely well." Aubrey tells us that he remembers Suckling's sisters "comeing to the

Piccadillo . . . crying for feare he should lose all their portions."

GREEK STREET, SOHO

In 1802, when sixteen years of age, De Quincey, after he had run away from school, stayed at mean lodgings in this street, living the life of a vagrant.

Here Douglas Jerrold was born on 3rd January 1803.

GREEN ARBOUR COURT, OLD BAILEY

An especial interest is attached to this court, the name of which is no longer affixed to it, though the court itself is still to be found, the first in the Old Bailey after leaving Holborn on the right-hand side. The Holborn Viaduct Station runs across the western end. Here in the first-floor rooms of No. 12 lived in 1758 the gifted Oliver Goldsmith, and here he is said to have written his "Traveller." In this miserable abode he was visited by Bishop Percy,

The Chancery Lane entrance to STAPLE INN, opening on to the garden-terrace which leads to No. 10. (See p. 176.)

The "DOVES" public-house, an 18th Century resort of literary men, especially dear to the memory of James Thomson. (See pp. 150, 151.)

the collector of the "Reliques of English Poetry," who says he found the poet writing his "Enquiry into Polite Learning," "in a wretchedly dirty room in which there was but one chair, which Goldsmith naturally made his guest take, himself sitting on the window." While they were talking a poor, ragged little girl entered, after gently rapping at the door, and, dropping a curtsey, said: "My mama sends her compliments and begs the favour of your lending her a pot-full of coals." In consequence of its threatening to fall from age and dilapidation the house was shortly afterwards razed to the ground.

GREEN LANE, STOKE NEWINGTON

(See Stoke Newington.)

GREEN STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE

At No. 59 (formerly No. 56) Sydney Smith went to live in 1839, and here he died in 1845. In 1782 William Blake married a young girl

named Catherine Bouchier, with whom he took up his residence in Green Street. The marriage was a particularly happy one, in spite of there being no children. Here he published his "Poetical Sketches."

GROSVENOR GATE

At No. 1, the house which still stands at the corner of Park Lane and Upper Grosvenor Street, Lord Beaconsfield went to live on his marriage with Mrs Lewis in 1839, and here they remained until she died in 1872.

GROSVENOR SQUARE

At No. 12 Lord Lytton lived in the closing years of his life, and from this house he was buried. He died at Torquay.

Lord Chesterfield lived in this square for a time, before the erection of Chesterfield House.

GROVE, THE

(See Highgate.)

GUILDFORD STREET, CHERTSEY

(See Chertsey.)

HALF-MOON STREET, PICCADILLY

In 1768 we find Boswell lodging in this street, and entertaining Dr Johnson.

At No. 1, in a house no longer standing, Madame d'Arblay, the celebrated author of "Evelina," lived at the close of her life.

At No. 40, in a house no longer standing, William Hazlitt lodged in 1827.

HAMMERSMITH

Not far from Hammersmith Bridge, by the little passage dividing the Lower from the Upper Mall, still stands the "Doves" public-house, much resorted to in the eighteenth century by literary men, and in particular connected with the memory of James Thomson, who, it is believed, wrote his "Winter" in a room in this house overlooking the river. On the door of the adjoining cottage, which in his

day was part of the inn, is a brass plate, upon which is engraved "The Seasons."

In 1810 Coleridge lived at No. 7 Portland Place, Hammersmith.

Captain Marryat lived at Sussex Lodge, a house, which still stands, a little back from the river on the Fulham Road, and facing Alma Terrace.

During the last year of his life, 1859, Leigh Hunt had a dwelling at Hammersmith. James T. Fields tells us: "It was a very tiny cottage, with white curtains and flowers in the window; but his beautiful manner made it a rich abode."

George Macdonald lived at Kelmscott House before it became the residence of William Morris.

HAMMERSMITH ROAD

(See Fulham.)

HAMPSTEAD

The Kit Kat Club, founded in the reign of

James II., held its summer meetings at "The Upper Flask," now a private house, which still stands at the corner of East Heath Road, its old entrance hall and low-ceilinged rooms unaltered. Here on summer afternoons Addison, Pope, Steele, Congreve, and their contemporaries sat and talked, until

> "Hampstead, towering in superior sky,
> Did with Parnassus in honor vie."

The Kit Kat Club was first composed of thirty-nine noblemen and gentlemen zealously attached to the Protestant succession of the House of Hanover. Mutton pie was the standing dish of the club, and Defoe informs us it was from their maker, one Christopher Catt, that its name was derived.

Boswell speaks pompously of Dr Johnson's temporary home at Hampstead in 1748: "For the gratification of posterity let it be recorded that the house so dignified was the last in Frognal, southward."

In 1785 Mrs Barbauld lived at Well Walk. While here she published the "Correspondence of Richardson."

Later on she went to live in a house on the west side of Rosslyn Hill.

Leigh Hunt in the beginning of the nineteenth century lived in the Vale of Health, Hampstead, in a cottage, the site of which is now occupied by the hotel. Here he lived while editing *The Examiner*; and here in 1817 Shelley lived with him, "talking wild radicalism or discussing the destinies." Keats too was a frequent visitor, and liked Hampstead so much that in 1816 he went to live there, remaining until he left for Italy in 1820. Part of the time he lived with his great friend, Mr Charles Brown, in Wentworth Place, now called Lawn Bank, an irregular, two-storeyed house, which still stands on the south side of John Street, Downshire Hill, next to Wentworth House, and nearly opposite St John's Chapel. Apparently in Keats's day it was a semi-detached house—Mr Brown occupying the

eastern, and Fanny Brawne and her mother the western, half. Here he wrote his "Ode to a Nightingale," "St Agnes," "Isabella," "Hyperion," and part of "Endymion." Next to Lawn Bank is a villa called "Keats Cottage," and in Well Road are two houses called respectively "Keats Corner" and "Keats Villa." There is also in Well Walk the bench (marked by a printed sign "Keats's Bench") on which Keats was wont to rest during his walks on the Heath. While sitting here one day it was that he told Leigh Hunt his heart was breaking.

George Crabbe was a frequent guest at "The Hill," a large house, which still stands, though much altered, at the top of Hendon Road—the last house on the Heath facing the east. In Crabbe's day it was the property of his friend, Samuel Hoare.

In 1802 Joanna Baillie lived with her mother and sister in a house on Red Lion Hill, Hampstead. Here they remained till the death of their mother in 1806, when they removed to

Bolton House, which is still standing at the end of Holly Hill, opposite the Holly Bush Inn, where they remained until the end of their long lives—Joanna dying in 1851 and her sister ten years afterwards.

Joanna was buried in Hampstead Churchyard, in a tomb surrounded by iron railings, on the south-east side of the church, near the gate and the churchyard wall. There is a tablet to her memory in the church. Her sister lies in the same grave.

Aubrey de Vere thus describes a visit paid by himself and Lord Tennyson to Wordsworth, who was staying with his friend, Mr Hoare, in a house at the top of Hampstead Hill: "'Wordsworth,' he [A. T.] said to me one day, 'is staying at Hampstead in the house of his friend, Mr Hoare; I must go and see him, and you must come with me; mind you do not tell Rogers, or he will be displeased at my being in London and not going to see him.' We drove up to Hampstead, and knocked at the door, and the next minute

it was opened by the poet of the world, at whose side stood the poet of the mountains. Rogers' old face, which had encountered nearly ninety years, seemed to double the number of its wrinkles as he said, not angrily, but very drily: 'Ah, you did not come up the hill to see me!'"

HAMPTON COURT

Steele, after his second marriage, had a pretty little luxuriously furnished cottage here, which he called "The Hovel."

Michael Faraday, on his retirement in 1858, lived in a house on Hampton Court Green, where he died nine years afterwards.

HANOVER SQUARE

"George Eliot" (Mary Anne Evans) was married to John Walter Cross at St George's, Hanover Square, on 6th May 1880.

HANOVER TERRACE, REGENT'S PARK

At No. 3 Dickens had a temporary home in the spring of 1861.

HANS PLACE, SLOANE STREET

No. 22 was at the end of the eighteenth century a school for young ladies, kept by Miss Rowden, afterwards Countess St Quintin, and author of several poems. Among her pupils were several girls who afterwards became noted writers. Mary Russell Mitford for one, who tells us that she was sent here in 1798—"a petted child of ten years old, born and bred in the country, and as shy as a hare." No. 22, since rebuilt, was then "a new bright clean freshly painted house, looking on to a garden full of flowers." She remained here until 1803, and frequently revisited the school in later life. Lady Caroline Lamb was another pupil. She was the authoress of three novels, and her correspondence with Lord Byron, with whom she had a love affair, has recently been published. Lady Bulwer, wife of Lord Lytton, and author of several novels, and Mrs Samuel Carter Hall, a writer of some repute in her day, were also pupils here. "L. E. L" (Letitia

E. Landon), who was born in 1802 at No. 25 (in a house no longer standing), also received her early education here, and spent most of her life in Hans Place, remaining even after the removal of her parents, and leaving permanently only a year or two before her death. She was sent to No. 22 as a pupil at the age of six, and when the school was purchased by the Misses Lance she continued to reside with them for many years as a boarder, moving with them to No. 33. "Her drawing-room," we are told by one of her friends, "was prettily furnished, but it was her invariable habit to write in her bedroom. I see it now, that homely-looking, almost uncomfortable room, fronting the street, and barely furnished, with a simple white bed, at the foot of which was a small, old oblong-shaped sort of dressing-table, quite covered with a common worn writing-desk heaped with papers, while some strewed the ground, the table being too small for aught besides the desk. A little high-

backed cane chair which gave you any idea rather than that of comfort and a few books scattered about completed the author's paraphernalia." Miss Roberts, described in the Press in those days as "one of the most prolific of our female writers," was also a pupil here.

At No. 41, since raised two storeys and renewed, Shelley once lodged. This house is now occupied by Lady Lindsay, author of "Auld Robin Gray."

HANWELL

(See Uxbridge Road.)

HARLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE

Sir Philip Francis lived for a time in Harley Street.

At No. 38 Harley Street (formerly No. 13 Upper Harley Street) B. W. Procter ("Barry Cornwall") and his family, which included his

daughter the poetess, Adelaide Anne Procter, lived for several years, leaving in 1861. Barry Cornwall was a great friend of Lady Blessington, and wrote her a number of letters between the years 1833 and 1839. She describes him as: "One of the kindest, gentlest, and most amiable of natures; a warm, true, and indefatigable friend; an excellent family man, and in all his relations guileless and simple as a child." While living in Harley Street Gladstone had his windows smashed by the mob, when the Eastern Question had rendered him unpopular.

HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE

"George Osborne" attended the school of the "Rev. Laurence Veal," domestic chaplain to the "Earl of Bareacres," in this street ("Vanity Fair").

HART STREET, CRUTCHED FRIARS

Samuel Pepys lived in the parish of St Olave, Hart Street, for thirteen years (1660-1673), and

with his wife was a regular attendant at this church; even after his removal from the parish he continued to receive the Holy Communion here. He and his wife were both buried "in a vault by ye Communion Table." He erected a handsome monument to his wife, with her bust and an inscription, near the chancel in 1669; and in 1883 a memorial to Pepys himself (the expense of which was defrayed by public subscription) was put up on the south wall, near which used to be a little door, the entrance to the gallery where he had so often sat.

HAVERSTOCK HILL

In 1712 Sir Richard Steele went to live at Haverstock Hill, in a cottage which used to stand on the right-hand side of the road coming down the hill, opposite a public-house called the "Load of Hay," now numbered 94 Haverstock Hill. There is no trace of Steele's cottage at the present day, but "Sir Richard Steele's Tavern" at No. 97, and "Steele's Studios" in

the same street, perpetuate his name. While living here he wrote a great deal for *The Spectator*.

In 1838 Douglas Jerrold was living at Haverstock Hill.

HAYMARKET

In 1703 Addison lodged in the Haymarket, in a little room on the third floor, over a shop. Here he wrote "The Campaign."

HENDON ROAD

(See Hampstead.)

HENRIETTA STREET, W.C.

Jane Austen lived for a time in this street with her brother, who was a partner in the bank close by.

HERCULES BUILDINGS, LAMBETH

In 1793 William Blake went to live here, in a little house, of which no trace now remains, with a pleasant garden overlooking the river.

Here he spent seven of the happiest years of his life, filled with mystical ecstasy and enthusiasm, seeing visions and dreaming dreams, which bore fruit in some of his finest designs. From morning until far into the night he laboured, watched over and assisted by his devoted wife. Here he produced some of the "Prophetic Books"—viz. the "Vision of the Daughters of Albion," "America," "Europe," "Urizen," "The Gates of Paradise," "The Book of Los," "The Song of Los," and "Ahania," and also the "Songs of Experience." While living here he became acquainted with Hayley, the friend of Gibbon, and biographer of Cowper, who was acclaimed in his own times as "the greatest of living poets." He it was who in 1800 persuaded Blake, against his better judgment, to leave Hercules Buildings and go and live near him at Felpham, so that he might the more easily co-operate with him in a work they had in contemplation.

HERNE HILL

Ruskin spent his boyhood at Herne Hill.

HERTFORD STREET, MAYFAIR

Sheridan lived for a time in this street.

Sydney Smith, when visiting London, sometimes stayed in this street.

Shelley lived at No. 10 in 1793.

At No. 36 Lord Lytton went to live with his wife and little daughter in 1829. Here he remained for nine years.

HIGHGATE

On the slope of Highgate Hill once stood Arundel House, the residence of the Earl of Arundel. Here Lord Bacon died on the 9th April 1626, after trying an experiment with the dead body of a hen in the snow. He caught a chill, and, being unable to return to his lodgings, went to Arundel House, where they put him in a damp bed, with the result that he died two days afterwards.

Andrew Marvell lived for some years in a little cottage on Highgate Hill, north of what is now St Bartholomew's Convalescent Home (formerly Nell Gwynn's house). This cottage was pulled down in 1869, but its site is marked by a bronze tablet.

In Highgate Cemetery is the grave of Michael Faraday, who was buried here in 1867. His grave is marked by a stone which stands against the east wall, near the centre of the old part of the cemetery.

On the 15th April 1816 Coleridge, with shattered health, went to live at the Grove, Highgate, with Mr John Gilman, under whose roof he died on 25th July 1834. This house is the third in the Grove, nearly opposite to St Michael's Church, in which there is a tablet to Coleridge's memory. It still stands, unaltered except for the addition of a brick gable, which blocks up the end window of Coleridge's bedroom. Traill tells us that: "He would stroll about the pleasant garden

with you, sit in the pleasant rooms of the place—perhaps take you to his own peculiar room high up, with a rearward view which was the chief view of all. A really charming outlook in fine weather, waving, blooming country of the brightest green . . . and behind all, under olive-tinted haze . . . London, with its domes and steeples, [and] . . . big Paul's . . . hanging high over all." Carlyle wrote: "Coleridge sat on the brow of Highgate Hill in those years, looking down on London and its smoke tumult like a sage escaped from the inanity of life's battle, attracting towards him the thoughts of innumerable brave souls still engaged there . . . a sublime man, who alone in those dark days had saved his crown of spiritual manhood, escaping from the black materialism and revolutionary deluges, with God, Freedom, Immortality still his; a king of men." The "Red Lion and Sun" Tavern, an old-fashioned little inn on the north road, just beyond Hampstead Lane, was a favourite resort of Coleridge's.

He was buried in the yard of the old chapel in Highgate, and when (1866) a Grammar School was erected on the site, Coleridge's grave was enclosed in the crypt of its chapel, and is accessible from the churchyard through several arches.

Leigh Hunt for a time was a near neighbour of Coleridge.

"George Eliot" was buried at Highgate in December 1880, next to George Henry Lewes, in the newer part of the cemetery, overlooking London. Her grave is marked by a granite obelisk, on which are inscribed her own lines:

> "Of those immortal dead who live again
> In minds made better by their presence."

On a flat marble stone beside it is engraved: "Elma Stuart (*née* Fraser) of Ladhope, Roxburghshire, whom for 8½ blessed years George Eliot called by the sweet name of daughter." This lady introduced into England the Salisbury system of prevention and cure of disease, and

wrote "What must I do to get well, and how can I keep so."

Herbert Spencer's memorial stone is close by, which bears the inscription: "Herein lie the ashes of Herbert Spencer."

George Jacob Holyoake, the great co-operator, author of "Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life," "Bygones worth Remembering," and many books on the Labour Question, was recently buried, in accordance with his own request, close to the grave of his friend, "George Eliot."

HIGH STREET, BOROUGH

(See Borough, The.)

HILL STREET, BERKELEY SQUARE

Here in 1775 lived the "gifted and accomplished Mrs Montague," well known in connection with the "Blue Stocking Club." Hannah More writes to one of her sisters: "I had yesterday the pleasure of dining in Hill Street, Berkeley Square, at a certain Mrs Montague's, a name

not totally obscure. The party consisted of Mrs Carter, Dr Johnson, Solander and Matz, Mrs Boscawen, Miss Reynolds and Sir Joshua, the idol of every company, some other persons of high rank and less wit, and your humble servant—a party that would not have disgraced the table of Lælius or of Atticus."

At the end of this street is a blind alley, a mixture of stable lanes, fine mansions, etc., from which can be seen the Mayfair Chapel, the "Running Footman," the coach-houses, and the great mansions with the closed gates, so graphically described in "Our Mutual Friend"—this being the place selected by Dickens for the residence of "Twemlow."

HOLBORN

In 1646-47 Milton lived in a small house in Holborn, "opening backwards into Lincoln's Inn Fields," between Great and Little Turnstiles.

In Featherstone Buildings, at the house of an oilman, Sheridan and Miss Linley took refuge

when they fled to London. Lamb writes in his essay, "My First Play": "My Godfather . . . kept the oil shop at the corner of Featherstone Buildings, in Holborn. . . . He was known to, and visited by Sheridan. It was to his house in Holborn that young Brinsley brought his first wife on her elopement with him from a boarding school at Bath—the beautiful Maria Linley. My parents were present (over a quadrille table) when he arrived in the evening with his harmonious charge."

No 123, on the north side of Holborn, stands on the site of what, until 1879, was the famous old Bell Inn, a centre during two centuries for coaches and carriers. John Taylor, the "Water poet," mentions it in his "Carrier's Cosmographie": "The carriers of Wendover in Buckinghamshire do lodge at the Bell in Holborne." William Black mentions it in its days of decay in the "Strange Adventures of a Phaeton": "Now from the quaint little yard which is surrounded by frail and dilapidated galleries of wood that tell of the

grandeur of other days, there starts a solitary omnibus, which daily whisks a few country people and their parcels to Uxbridge and Chalfont and Amersham and Wendover."

Next door to the "Bell," on its east side, stood "The Black Bull," also a famous coaching inn, portions of which existed until 1901. Here Dickens's "Mr Lewsome" fell ill, and was nursed by "Sairey Gamp" and "Betsey Prig" —the former of whom, when she looked out of the window of the sick-room, "was glad to see a parapidge in case of fire, and lots of roofs and chimney pots to walk upon." In the yard of this inn, when sufficiently recovered to be able to depart, "Mr Lewsome" was helped into a coach, watched regretfully meanwhile by "Mr Mould" the undertaker.

No. 58 Holborn is over an archway that leads into Hand Court, wherein is still to be found an old inn called the "Three Feathers," much frequented by Lamb, and untouched since his time. The old sign still hangs over the archway.

Richard Savage was christened on 18th January 1696 at St Andrew's, Holborn.

William Hazlitt married Miss Sarah Stoddard, on the 1st of May 1808, at this church; Charles Lamb was the best man, and his sister the bridesmaid.

Here Lord Beaconsfield was christened on 12th July 1817.

On the site now occupied by the offices of the Prudential Insurance Company once stood Furnival's Inn, in which Charles Dickens occupied chambers from 1834 to 1839. No. 13 was his first set—"a three pair back." He was then twenty-two, a reporter on *The Morning Chronicle*. A year later he moved into No. 15 —"a three pair south." Here he received the commission to write "Pickwick." In April 1836 the first number was published, and he married Catherine Hogarth. Here their eldest child, Charles, was born. Here Dickens places "John Westlock" when visited by "Tom Pinch," in "Martin Chuzzlewitt."

In Staple Inn Dr Johnson lived, and wrote "Rasselas" in seven evenings, in order to defray the expense of his mother's funeral and pay some little debts which she had left.

"Mr Grewgious" in "Edwin Drood" lived at No. 10, the house which has a stone above the doorway with initials and the date 1747 marked on it. Staple Inn is "one of those nooks," Dickens says, "the turning into which from the dashing street imparts to the relieved pedestrian the sensation of having put cotton wool in his ears and velvet soles on his boots."

Nathaniel Hawthorne tells us that on the occasion of his first visit to London he "went astray in Holborn through an arched entrance over which was Staple Inn . . . in a court opening inwards from which there was a surrounding seclusion of quiet dwelling-houses, with beautiful green shrubbery and grass plots in the court and a great many Sunflowers in full bloom. . . . In all the hundreds of years since London was built it has not been able to

sweep its roaring tide over that little island of quiet."

Adjacent to Staple Inn is Barnard's Inn, which "Pip" described as "the dingiest collection of shabby buildings ever squeezed together in a rank corner as a club for Tom-cats."

The Art Workers' Guild used to meet in the hall of Barnard's Inn under the direction of William Morris and his friends.

Then there is Thavies Inn, on the site of which still stands two rows of houses which bear the name, and from which "Mrs Jellyby" addressed long letters to the world on the subject of Borrioboola-Gha, leaving her children to themselves, and little "Peepy" in particular to get his head fixed beneath the area railings ("Bleak House"). Here Dickens first met Thackeray, when the latter applied for the post of illustrator to "Pickwick" and was refused; and thus, as Thackeray stated at a Royal Academy dinner many years afterwards, he was turned from Art to Literature.

HOLLAND HOUSE, KENSINGTON

Holland House, standing in its beautiful gardens, was built in 1607. Chief perhaps of the famous literary names connected with it is that of Addison, who on his marriage with the Dowager Countess of Warwick in 1716 went to live in Holland House, where he died three years afterwards. Johnson says: "He married the Countess Dowager of Warwick, whom he had solicited by a very long and anxious courtship. . . . He is said to have first known her by becoming tutor to her son. . . . In the year after he rose to his highest elevation, being made Secretary of State." But he soon discovered his inability to fulfil the duties, and resigned. His old friends were always welcome to his new home—chief among them, of course, being Richard Steele, whose name will always be connected with Addison's in the joint production of *The Spectator* and *The Tatler*. Tom Moore writes in his Diary for 23rd October 1818: "Addison, according to the traditions

of Holland House, used, when composing, to walk up and down the long gallery there, with a bottle of wine at each end of it, which he finished during the operation. There is a little white house, too, near the turnpike, to which he used to retire when the Countess was particularly troublesome." This "little white house" was the White Horse Inn, which stood at the corner of what are now Holland Lane and Kensington Road. It is no longer standing, but on its site is the Holland Arms Inn, where are still preserved the old mahogany fittings of the original tavern. Addison died at Holland House on 17th June 1719. Johnson says: "The end of this useful life was now approaching. Addison had for some time been oppressed by shortness of breath, which was now aggravated by a dropsy, and, finding his danger pressing, he prepared to die comformably to his own precepts and professions."

But it was in 1840 that Holland House reached the height of its splendour as a world-renowned

intellectual centre. It was then the well-known place of reunion of the most eminent men of the time, the scene of innumerable wit combats and keen encounters of intelligences and talent. Among a few of the distinguished names we may mention those of Sydney Smith, Tom Moore, Crabbe and Rogers. Indeed, there is still a seat facing the Dutch garden called "Rogers' Seat," with an inscription in memory of the famous author of "Table Talk."

HOLLAND LANE

(See Hammersmith.)

HOLLES STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE

Lord Byron was born at No. 16 Holles Street, in a house now numbered 24, forming part of the premises of Messrs Lewis & Co., and marked by the tablet of the Society of Arts.

HOLLY HILL

(See Hampstead.)

HORNSEY

In Hornsey Churchyard Samuel Rogers lies buried; his tomb is in the north-east corner.

HOWARD STREET, STRAND

Congreve lived in this street at one time, though in which house is not known. Here he had for a neighbour Mrs Bracegirdle, the famous actress, with whom he was very intimate.

HOXTON SQUARE, SHOREDITCH

Where Hoxton Square now stands was once Hoxton Fields, in which Ben Jonson had his famous duel with Gabriel Spenser, the player, in 1598.

HUNTER STREET

At No. 54, in a house marked by a tablet, John Ruskin was born in 1819.

HYDE PARK CORNER

Almost adjoining Apsley House on the east side formerly stood a noted inn, the "Pillars

of Hercules." Here "Squire Western" took up his abode when he came to London in search of "Sophia" and was bursting with vengeance against "Tom Jones." Between this inn and Hamilton Place once stood the "Triumphant Chariot," the petty tavern, of which Dr Johnson speaks in the following anecdote:—[Richard Savage] "was once desired by Sir Richard [Steele], with an air of the utmost importance, to come very early to his house the next morning. Mr Savage came as he had promised, found the chariot at the door, and Sir Richard waiting for him, and ready to go out. What was intended and whither they were to go, Savage could not conjecture . . . but immediately seated himself with Sir Richard. The coachman was ordered to drive, and they hurried with the utmost expedition to Hyde Park Corner, where they stopped at a petty tavern, and retired to a private room. Sir Richard then informed him, that he intended to publish a pamphlet, and that he had desired him to come

thither that he might write for him. He soon sat down to the work. Sir Richard dictated, and Savage wrote till the dinner that had been ordered was put upon the table. Savage was surprised at the meanness of the entertainment, and after some hesitation ventured to ask for wine, which Sir Richard, not without reluctance, ordered to be brought. They then finished their dinner and proceeded in their pamphlet, which they concluded in the afternoon. Mr Savage then imagined his task over, and expected that Sir Richard would call for the reckoning, and return home; but his expectations deceived him, for Sir Richard told him that he was without money, and that the pamphlet must be sold before the dinner could be paid for; and Savage was therefore obliged to go and offer their new production for sale for two guineas, which with some difficulty he obtained. Sir Richard then returned home, having retired that day only to avoid his creditors, and composed the pamphlet only to discharge his reckoning."

HYDE PARK GATE

At No. 16 Dickens had a temporary home in 1862.

HYDE PARK PLACE

Early in January 1870, five months before his death, Dickens took for the season No. 5 Hyde Park Place. This was his last London residence and here he wrote the greater part of "Edwin Drood." Here he gave a concert on 7th April, his last act of hospitality, two months before his death.

ISLINGTON

At No. 186 St John's Street Road still stands the "Old Red Lion" Tavern, "established in 1415," which was a favourite haunt of Goldsmith, Johnson, and Thomson.

In Camden Passage, Camden Street, Islington, Alexander Cruden died on 1st November 1770, at the age of sixty-eight. Nelson writes: "When the person of the house went to in-

form him that his breakfast was ready, he was found dead, on his knees in the posture of prayer."

IVY LANE, NEWGATE STREET

Johnson founded a Club in 1748 which was known as the Ivy Lane, or King's Head, Club. It met at the King's Head Tavern in Ivy Lane every Tuesday evening. This inn was destroyed by fire many years ago.

JERMYN STREET

In 1697, on his appointment as Warden of the Mint, Sir Isaac Newton took a house in this street, and here he remained until 1709.

Thomas Gray lodged on his occasional visits to London in Jermyn Street, sometimes at Roberts's, a hosier's, and sometimes at Frisby's, an oilman's. He paid only half-a-guinea a week for his rooms.

Sir Walter Scott used to stay, in later life, when in London at the Waterloo Hotel, Nos. 85 and

86 Jermyn Street (unchanged), and also at the St James's Hotel, No. 76 (now a Turkish Bath establishment), which he left in 1832, only to go home to die. Dr Ferguson writes: "When I saw Sir Walter, he was lying in the second-floor back room of the St James's Hotel in Jermyn Street in a state of stupor. . . . I think I never saw anything more magnificent than the symmetry of his colossal bust, as he lay on the pillow with his chest and neck exposed. . . . At length his constant yearning to return to Abbotsford induced his physicians to consent to his removal." Cunningham says he remembers the universal feeling of sympathy exhibited by all the many who watched the great novelist and poet being carried from the hotel to his carriage on 7th July 1832.

In 1842 Thackeray lodged in a house in this street, eight or ten doors from Regent Street, and within a few doors of the Geological Museum. Here he places the scene in "Esmond" when "Harry Esmond," after dining with Dick

Steele at the Guard table at St James's, is introduced to Addison.

JEWIN STREET, ALDERSGATE

Milton lived for a time in this street after the Restoration, and here in 1662 he married his third wife, Elizabeth Minshull, and wrote the greater part of "Paradise Lost."

JOHN STREET, DOWNSHIRE HILL

(See Hampstead.)

JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET STREET

(See Fleet Street.)

JOHNSON STREET, SOMERS TOWN

The Dickens family removed, when the father was released from the Marshalsea in 1825, to the house which still stands at No. 13 (formerly 29). They lived here for four years. Charles Dickens meanwhile left the blacking factory, as his father, whose circumstances had now improved, could afford to send

him to a good school in the neighbourhood. While they lived here Charles used to attend the Sunday Morning Services at Somers Chapel, now called St Mary's Parish Church, Seymour Street.

KENSAL GREEN CEMETERY

Many are the illustrious dead who lie buried in this cemetery. Among others we may mention Allan Cunningham, who died in 1842, and lies in the north-west corner. Tom Hood, who was buried here on 10th May 1845, and in whose "memorials" we read: "His funeral was quiet and private, though attended by many who had known and loved him . . . it was a beautiful spring day . . . just as the service was concluded a lark rose up, mounting and singing over our heads." His grave is marked by a monument, erected by public subscription, with the epitaph: "He sang 'The Song of the Shirt.'" Sydney Smith, who also died in 1845, and whose grave can be found by following the

north walk to the entrance to the Catacombs, and from thence turning to the left, where in the fifth row from the walk is a raised tomb of Portland stone, which marks the spot. Douglas Jerrold, whose tombstone is inscribed with the words: "Sacred to the memory of Douglas William Jerrold, born 1803, died 1857. An English writer whose works will keep his memory green better than any epitaph." Leigh Hunt, who was buried here in 1859; Mrs Jameson, who was buried here in 1860; and Thackeray, who was buried here on 30th December 1863, and whose grave is marked with a stone, commemorating the dates of his birth and death.

KENSINGTON

Addison was living somewhere in Kensington in 1712, but it is now impossible to identify the house.

Sir Isaac Newton died in what in his day was known as Pitt's Buildings, and afterwards formed part of Kensington College, the entrance to

which was at No. 15 Pitt Street. The site is now occupied by Bullingham Mansions. His death took place on 20th March 1727, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

The two George Colmans, father and son, were buried in Kensington Church, which, though it has been rebuilt since their day, still contains a tablet to their memory. Mrs Inchbald was buried in the churchyard, but no trace of her grave now remains. She died at Kensington House, where she spent the last two years of her life, in the sixty-eighth year of her age, a victim to tight lacing. No trace of Kensington House now remains. In her day it was a college of the order of the Jesuits, and stood at the entrance of the High Street, almost opposite the Palace Gate.

At No. 16 (formerly 13) Young Street, Kensington, marked by a tablet, Thackeray lived from 1846 to 1853. Here he wrote "Esmond," "Pendennis," and "Vanity Fair." Here he gave the famous party to Charlotte Brontë at

which the Carlyles and other famous people were present, and which was such a failure that immediately after her departure Thackeray quietly slipped away and took refuge in his club.

At No. 2 Palace Green, Kensington, in a house also marked by a tablet, Thackeray went to live in 1861, and here he died on 24th December 1863. He was writing "Denis Duval" at the time, and the last words he corrected were: "and my heart throbbed with an exquisite bliss." He was found peacefully lying, his head laid back on the pillow and his arms thrown up, as was his wont when very weary, to all appearance asleep. He was only in his fifty-third year.

In High Street, Kensington, forming part of the establishment of Messrs Ponting, still stands a remnant of Scarsdale House, the gardens of which used to extend to Scarsdale Terrace. Miss Thackeray in her charming novel "Old Kensington" graphically describes it as the home of "Lady Sarah."

Leigh Hunt has immortalised Kensington in his "Old Court Suburb." Kensington Gardens too has been the theme of many literary productions, chief among them being Matthew Arnold's poem.

KEPPEL STREET, RUSSELL SQUARE

Here Anthony Trollope was born in 1815.

KEW FOOT LANE, RICHMOND

James Thomson lived for some time at Rosedale House, Kew Foot Lane, not far from the Green. Though a good deal altered, and its gardens greatly reduced in size, it still stands, with the name upon the gate-posts. Here he died in 1748.

KEW GREEN

Carlyle lodged for a time when he first came to London, in 1824, in a house at Kew Green.

KILBURN PRIORY, ST JOHN'S WOOD

Here Douglas Jerrold died in 1857.

KINGSTON

In 1746, at the age of nine, Edward Gibbon went to the Free Grammar School, London Street, Kingston, where he remained two years. "Here," he says, "by the common methods of discipline, the expense of many tears, and some blood, I purchased the knowledge of the Latin syntax."

KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN

Nicholas Rowe lived during the latter part of his life in this street, and died here on the 16th December 1718, at the age of forty-five. Coleridge lodged in this street from 1799 to 1802 while employed on *The Morning Post* as an anonymous writer on political subjects.

The Garrick Club in Thackeray's day was at No. 35 in this street, and besides the great novelist it numbered among its members Edmund Yates, the founder of *The World*; Dickens, Albert Smith, Wilkie Collins, Wills,

Palgrave Simpson, and others. Here Thackeray came the day before his death.

KING STREET, ST JAMES'S STREET

No. 26, next door to the theatre, and formerly the popular Almack's, is now Willis's Rooms. Here Thackeray delivered his first course of lectures on "The English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century," which began on 22nd May 1857. Everyone came to hear him—Hallam, Macaulay, Carlyle and his wife, Harriet Martineau, Dickens, Charlotte Brontë, etc. etc. Charlotte Brontë writes: "London, 2nd June 1857: I came here on Wednesday, being summoned a day sooner than I expected, in order to be in time for Thackeray's second lecture, which was delivered on Thursday afternoon. This, as you may suppose, was a genuine treat to me, and I was glad not to miss it. It was given in Willis's rooms, where the Almack Balls are held; a great, painted and gilded saloon, with long sofas for benches. I did

not at all expect the great lecturer would know me or notice me under the circumstances, with admiring duchesses and countesses seated in rows before him; but he met me as I entered, shook hands, took me to his mother, whom I had not seen before, and introduced me."

KING STREET, WESTMINSTER

This street is associated with Edmund Spenser, who with his wife took refuge here when the rebellion burst out in Ireland in 1598, in which his house was burnt to the ground and his infant child killed. Drummond says: "Ben Jonson told me that Spenser's goods were robbed by the Irish in Tyrone's rebellion, his house and a little child of his burnt, and he and his wife barely escaped; that he afterwards died in King St. from absolute want of bread, and that he refused twenty pieces sent him by the Earl of Essex, and gave this answer to the person who brought them, 'that he was sure he had no time to spend them.'"

Thomas Carew, the most graceful poet of the reign of Charles I., lived in this street, and frequently entertained Ben Jonson, Sir William Davenant, and Sir John Suckling.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Butler mentions this district in his "Hudibras": "Filled . . . Knightsbridge with illumination"; Shadwell in his play *The Sullen Lovers* (1668) speaks of "a person at Knightsbridge, that yokes all stray people together"; and Otway mentions it in his "Soldier of Fortune," in which "Sir David Dance" says he fears his missing daughter may be "taking the air as far as Knightsbridge with some smooth-faced rogue or another."

LANT STREET, BOROUGH

(See Borough, The.)

LEADENHALL MARKET

The East India House used to stand at No. 7 Leadenhall Market. Here Lamb endured what

he called "thirty-three years of slavery"—from the 5th of April 1792 to the 5th of April 1825. He said he "would not serve another seven years for seven hundred thousand pounds"; and yet: "D—l take me, if I did not feel some remorse—beast, if I had not—at quitting my old compeers, the faithful partners of my toil for three-and-thirty years, that smoothed for me, with their jokes and conundrums, the ruggedness of my professional road."

LEICESTER SQUARE

Mrs Inchbald lodged in Leicester Court, Leicester Square (then Leicester Fields) in 1784, in mean rooms, and began to write the plays which later on were to make her famous.

LIME GROVE

(See Putney.)

LINCOLN'S INN

Ben Jonson's connection with Lincoln's Inn is described by Aubrey, who says: "His mother,

after his father's death, married a bricklayer, and 'tis generally sayd, that he wrought some time with his father-in-lawe, and particularly on the garden wall of Lincoln's Inn, next to Chancery Lane, and that . . . a bencher . . . walking thro' and hearing him repeat some Greek verses out of Homer, discoursing with him, and finding him to have a witt extraordinary, gave him some exhibition to maintaine him at Trinity College in Cambridge."

In chambers on the second floor of No. 61 (still standing) Thomas Campbell lived in sorrow and loneliness for two years after the death of his wife in 1828.

At New Square, Lincoln's Inn, Charles Dickens was, at the age of fourteen, for a short time employed as a clerk in the office of Mr Molloy, a solicitor.

No. 58 Lincoln's Inn Fields was the residence of Charles Dickens's great friend and biographer, John Forster. Here on 2nd December 1844 Dickens read "The Chimes"

from the MS. to his friends, among whom were Carlyle and Douglas Jerrold. This house was the original of "Mr Tulkinghorn's," described by Dickens in "Bleak House": "A large house, formerly a house of State. . . . It is let off in sets of chambers now; and in those shrunken fragments of its greatness lawyers lie like maggots in nuts. But its roomy staircases, passages, and ante-chambers still remain; and even its painted ceiling, where allegory in Roman helmet and celestial linen sprawls among balustrades and pillars, flowers, clouds and big-legged boys, and makes the head ache, as would seem to be allegory's object always, more or less." The house is still standing, but the allegory has disappeared.

Lord Tennyson writes in his memoirs of his father, the "Poet Laureate": "My father said that before this he had dined with Count D'Orsay and other friends at John Forster's. The Count was a glorious handsome fellow generally dressed in a tight-fitting blue coat

with gilt buttons. So carried away by D'Orsay's splendour was Forster that he was heard shouting out above the hubbub of voices to his servant Henry: 'Good Heavens, sir, butter for the Count's flounders.'"

At No. 60 Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the chambers of his friend, James Spedding, Tennyson would sometimes stay on his occasional visits to London as a young man. Here he prepared "The Gardener's Daughter" for press. His friend Tennant writes of a meeting in this house: "Moxon and Leigh Hunt were there, and we did not separate till half-past four o'clock: Alfred repeated glorious fragments of 'The Gardener's Daughter' which seemed to produce proper effect upon Leigh Hunt." While visiting Spedding, Tennyson wrote the greater part of "The Princess," which was published in 1847.

Among the famous students of Lincoln's Inn we may mention Sir Thomas More in 1499, George Wither in 1600, William Penn in

1662; George Colman the elder in 1750, and George Colman the younger about thirty years after.

LISLE STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE

In 1758 David Hume lodged in this street, and again in 1766, on which occasion Rousseau was his guest, and their quarrel began.

LITTLE BRITAIN

Dr Johnson in 1712, when a child of three years old, was taken by his mother to London "to be touched for the Evil by Queen Anne." He says they stayed at Nicholson's, the famous bookseller's in Little Britain, and that he always retained a memory of the journey in spite of his tender years.

Benjamin Franklin on his arrival in London in 1724 took lodgings with his friend Ralph in Little Britain "at three and sixpence a week, which was all we could afford."

LITTLE HOLLAND HOUSE

At this house, then the residence of the Prinseps, Alfred Tennyson was staying in July 1858, and here he began to write "The Fair Maid of Astolat." Here too he met Ruskin again.

LITTLE QUEEN STREET, HOLBORN

Where Holy Trinity Church now stands was the site of the house, No. 7 Little Queen Street, in which the great tragedy of Lamb's life took place. Here on the 22nd September 1796 Mary Lamb, seized with madness, killed her mother. Lamb, writing on the subject shortly afterwards to Coleridge, says: "My poor dear, dearest sister, in a fit of insanity, has been the death of our own mother. I was at hand only time enough to snatch the knife out of her grasp. She is at present in a madhouse, from whence I fear she must be moved to a hospital. God has preserved to me my senses—I eat and drink and sleep, and have my judgment, I believe, very sound. My poor father was slightly

wounded, and I am left to take care of him and my aunt."

LITTLE TOWER STREET, EASTCHEAP

At No. 12, since pulled down, though the house next door, No. 11, is standing just as it was in his day, James Thomson acted as master in a school for boys in 1726. While here he wrote part of "Summer."

LOMBARD STREET

On the 22nd May 1688 Alexander Pope was born in Plough Court, Lombard Street, in a house no longer standing.

At St Edmund-le-Martyr Addison married the Countess of Warwick in 1716.

Douglas Jerrold was employed by a printer in Lombard Street in 1819.

LONDON BRIDGE

The head of Sir Thomas More was set on a pole, and exhibited on London Bridge, until it

was rescued by his devoted daughter, Margaret Roper, who carried it to Canterbury, and buried it in the family vault in St Dunstan's Church.
London Bridge steps, where "Nancy," met "Mr Brownlow" and "Rose Maylie," in "Oliver Twist," are still there, although altered by the recent widening.

LONDON STREET

(See Kingston.)

LONG ACRE

In Hanover Court (formerly Phœnix Alley) John Taylor, the "Water poet," kept a tavern called "The Poet's Head," in 1652. As a sign he hung out a portrait of his own head with the inscription: "There's many a head stands for a sign; Then, gentle reader, why not mine?" Here he died in December 1654.
The Dryden Press, No. 137 Long Acre, stands on the site of a house occupied by Dryden from 1682 to 1686.

LOTHBURY

Tom Hood went to a school in Tokenhouse Yard, No. 45 Lothbury, kept by the Misses Hogsflesh.

LOWER GROSVENOR STREET

In 1792 Sheridan lodged in this street.
Madame d'Arblay (Fanny Burney) died here in 1840.

LOWER RICHMOND ROAD

(See Putney.)

LOWER ROSOMAN STREET

(See Clerkenwell.)

MAIDEN LANE, COVENT GARDEN

Andrew Marvell lodged in miserable rooms on the second floor of a house in Maiden Lane when attending the House as M.P. for Hull. Though he did not know where to turn for money, he refused Charles's bribes with scorn.

The house in which he stayed used to stand next to the Bedford Head, No. 41, since rebuilt.

MANCHESTER SQUARE

Hertford House in this square is usually supposed to be the original of "Gaunt House" in "Vanity Fair," and certainly Francis, third Marquis of Hertford, intimate friend of George IV., was the original of the "Marquis of Steyne." Captain Marryat lived at No. 3 Spanish Place, Manchester Square, in 1842, and here he wrote "Masterman Ready." Lady Blessington, at whose house he was a welcome visitor, says of him: "Full of talent, originality and humour, he is an accurate observer of life—nothing escapes him; yet there is no bitterness in his satire, and no exaggeration in his comic vein. I have known Captain Marryatt for many years, and liked him from the first."

MANSFIELD STREET, W.

In this street Dickens places the residence of

"Mr Dombey." "Dombey's house was a large one, on the shady side of a tall, dark, and dreadfully genteel street in the region between Portland Place and Bryanston Square. It was a corner house with great wide areas containing cellars frowned upon by barred windows and leered at by crooked-eye doors leading to dustbins. It was a house of dismal state with a circular back to it, containing a whole suite of drawing-rooms, looking upon a gravelled yard where two gaunt trees with blackened trunks and branches, rattled rather than rustled their leaves were so smoke-dried. . . . It was as blank a house inside as it was outside. The apartments which Mr Dombey reserved for his own use were attainable from the hall, and consisted of a sitting-room, a library, and a kind of conservatory, or little glass breakfast-room beyond. The three rooms opened upon one another."

MARCHMONT STREET, BLOOMSBURY

At No. 26 Shelley lived in 1815 with Mary

Godwin, afterwards his second wife, and here their first baby was born.

MARGARET STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE

Thomas Campbell lodged in this street when he first settled in London on his appointment as the editor of *The New Monthly Magazine* in 1820.

MARLBOROUGH GARDENS, ST JOHN'S WOOD

At No. 7 Herbert Spencer was living in 1855.

MARYLEBONE ROAD

Lord Bacon was married in 1606 at the Chapel of St Marylebone, which stood on the site now occupied by St Marylebone Church, in which Lord Byron was christened in 1788.

In this church the secret marriage of the Brownings was performed, and it is said that on subsequent visits to England Robert Browning used to make a pilgrimage hither, and kiss

the paving-stones on which his wife had trodden. This was the scene of the burial both of little "Paul Dombey" and of his mother, and also of "Mr Dombey's" second marriage.

Leigh Hunt in 1817 was living at No. 8 York Buildings, which used to stand on the south side of the present Marylebone Road, between York Place and Gloucester Place. Procter says: "His house was small and scantily furnished. It was a tiny room, built out at the back of the drawing-room, or first floor, which he appropriated as a study, and over a door of this was a line from the 'Faery Queene.' . . . He had very few books: an edition of the Italian poets in many volumes, Spenser's works, and the minor poems of Milton being, however, amongst them. I don't think there was a Shakespere. There were always a few cut flowers in a glass of water on the table."

MAWSON ROW, CHISWICK

(See Chiswick.)

MECKLENBURGH SQUARE

George Augustus Sala lived in Mecklenburgh Square.

MERCHANT TAILORS' SCHOOL

This school used to stand in Suffolk Lane, Upper Thames Street. Here Edmund Spenser was educated about the middle of the sixteenth century. James Shirley too was a pupil here at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

MICHAEL'S GROVE, BROMPTON

At No. 6 Tennyson stayed with a friend for a time in 1846. From here he writes to Mrs Burton that "people fête and dine me every day, but I am somewhat unwell and out of spirits."

MIDDLE SCOTLAND YARD

In 1830 Thomas Campbell lived at No. 1, now the Almonry office.

MILTON STREET, CRIPPLEGATE

The former name of this street was Grub Street. It was composed of wretched little houses, the haunts of hack-writers, third-rate journalists, and "criticks run to seed," and thus became a byword in literary circles. Pope alludes to it in the "Dunciad." The old houses disappeared long ago, and the street was renamed in honour of Milton.

Here lived John Fox, author of the "Book of Martyrs."

MINORIES

Sir Philip Sidney's body lay in state in the Minories, after it was brought from the field of Zutphen, in 1588.

Dr Watts lived with "Mr Thomas Hollis in the Minories" in 1702; while here he wrote the poems which were published in 1705.

Over the shop of John Owen, Nautical Instrument Maker, still stands the figure of the "Little Midshipman" described in "Dombey & Son."

MONTAGUE SQUARE, MARYLEBONE

Lord Lytton lived here as a boy with his mother.

MONTPELIER ROW

(See Twickenham.)

MONUMENT

Dickens in "Martin Chuzzlewit" makes "Tom Pinch" and "Miss Pecksniff" arrive at the Monument when they had lost their way.

MORNINGTON PLACE, HAMPSTEAD ROAD

At a house in Mornington Place the MS. of "In Memoriam" was very nearly lost to the world. Mr Coventry Patmore writes of a letter sent to him by Tennyson which "asked me to visit the lodging in Mornington Place . . . which he had occupied two or three weeks before, and to try to recover the MS. [of "In Memoriam"] which he had left in a closet where he was used to keep some of his provisions. The landlady

said that no such book had been left but I insisted on looking for it myself, and found it where your father said it was."

MORTIMER STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE

Samuel Lover lived in this street in 1840. In his day it was called Charles Street.

MOUNT STREET, BERKELEY SQUARE

Richard Cumberland lived in Mount Street when he was secretary to Lord Halifax. He says: "In my lodgings in Mount Street, I had stocked myself with my own books, some of my father's, and those which Dr Richard Bentley had bestowed upon me. I sought no company, nor wished for any new connections. . . . About this time I made my first small offering to the press, following the steps of Gray with another 'Churchyard Elegy,' written on St Martin's Eve."

MUSWELL HILL

At the foot of the hill on the right is a long, low brick cottage named Lalla Rookh Cottage. Here Tom Moore lived in 1817. The poem from which it takes its name was written here. The cottage still stands, nearly facing the entrance to the Alexandra Palace.

NEW BOND STREET

(See Bond Street.)

NEW CROSS

In 1835 the Browning family moved from Camberwell into a house at New Cross, with long, low rooms, and a large garden opening on to the Surrey hills. During this period of his life, which followed immediately after the publication of "Paracelsus," Robert Browning first formed acquaintance with many famous literary men and women—among others, Serjeant Talfourd, Horne, Leigh Hunt, Carlyle, Barry Cornwall, Lord Houghton, Dickens, Wordsworth, Walter

Savage Landor, Miss Martineau, and Miss Mitford. Here he wrote *Strafford*, which was performed on 1st May 1837, Macready and Helen Faucit taking the principal parts. In 1840 he published *Sordello*, and in 1841 "Pippa Passes," which was the first of the "Bells and Pomegranates" series, issued in eight parts, the concluding volume of which, containing "Luria" and "A Soul's Tragedy," appeared in 1846. During 1844 and 1845 he contributed six poems to *Hood's Magazine*, as the best method of helping Tom Hood, who had broken down under stress of work. In 1844 he was introduced to Miss Barrett, and left his father's house finally when he married her on 12th September 1846.

NEWGATE

In Newgate Prison, which used to stand at the corner of the Old Bailey and Newgate Street, and has only recently been demolished, Daniel Defoe was imprisoned for his ironical pamphlet,

"The Shortest Way with Dissenters," which in January 1703 the House of Commons determined should be burned by the common hangman, the Secretary of State issuing the still extant proclamation: "Whereas Daniel De Foe, alias De Fooe, is charged with writing a scandalous and seditious pamphlet entitled 'The Shortest Way with Dissenters.' He is a middle-sized spare man about forty years old, of a brown complexion, and dark brown colored hair, but wears a wig; a hooked nose, a sharp chin, gray eyes, and a large mole near his mouth." A reward of £50 was offered for his discovery and arrest.

Other famous literary prisoners in Newgate have been George Wither, William Penn, and Richard Savage.

NEWGATE STREET

At the sign of the "Salutation and the Cat," No. 17 Newgate Street, known of late years only as the "Salutation," which, though partly

destroyed by fire in 1883, is still standing, Coleridge in his youthful and moody days used to seek a retreat. Here Southey remonstrated with him on his idleness, and Lamb would join them. The latter wrote in after years to Coleridge: "I imagine to myself the little smoky room at the 'Salutation and Cat,' where we have sat together through the winter nights beguiling the cares of life with poesy."

NEWINGTON GREEN

On the north side of Newington Green stands an old Presbyterian Chapel, in which Mrs Barbauld's husband, who was a dissenting minister, used to preach. Near it was the Dissenters' College where Daniel Defoe in 1673 and Dr Watts in 1690 were sent to be educated.

In a house on the Green, Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, mother of Shelley's second wife, kept a school with another lady.

Samuel Rogers was born in 1763 in a house with a large garden at the south-west corner,

which was afterwards taken down to make room for a row of shops. While living here in 1792 he published his "Pleasures of Memory."

NEW PALACE YARD

William Godwin came to live here in 1832, and here Douglas Jerrold called upon him, as recorded by his son in his Life. Here he died in 1826. New Palace Yard has been entirely changed since his day by the erection of the Houses of Parliament.

NORFOLK STREET, STRAND

At No. 21, "the house on the south-west corner of Norfolk Street, Strand, the last house in the street and overlooking the river" (the site of which is now occupied by the Arundel Hotel), William Penn lived for a time.

In 1816 Coleridge lived at No. 42.

Mary Russell Mitford lived at No. 35 in 1834. Here she was "at home" every evening to all the distinguished men and women of the day.

Tennyson in early life frequently lodged at the

south end of Norfolk Street, in "the last house at the bottom on the left," now rebuilt.

NORTH BANK, ST JOHN'S WOOD
(See St John's Wood.)

NORTH END, HAMMERSMITH
(See Hammersmith.)

NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, MARYLEBONE
Here De Quincey lodged about 1809.

NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, STRAND
In 1576, when this was a little street of mean houses, called Hartshorne Lane, Ben Jonson lived here as a little child, with his mother and her second husband, a bricklayer.
Here Douglas Jerrold worked for a printer between 1816 and 1819; and in 1847 he was a member of a club called "the Museum, a properly modest and literary club," which held its meetings in a house at the end of this street.

NOTTINGHAM PLACE, MARYLEBONE

In Montague Square, Nottingham Place, Lord Lytton, as a boy, lived with his mother.

OLD BOND STREET

(See Bond Street.)

OLD BURLINGTON STREET

Mark Akenside came to live in this street in 1762, and died here in 1770.

OLD CAVENDISH STREET

Thomas Campbell lived at No. 18.

OLD PALACE YARD

Sir Walter Raleigh was beheaded in Old Palace Yard on 29th October 1618.

OLD ST PANCRAS ROAD

In Old St Pancras Church William Godwin married Mary Wollstonecraft on 29th March 1797.

In Old St Pancras Churchyard (now disused, and

known as St Pancras Gardens) Willlam Godwin was buried in 1836 beside his wife, Mary Wollstonecraft, who had predeceased him thirty-nine years. Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, her only daughter, frequently visited her mother's grave, sitting there with a book for a whole afternoon, and thither Shelley used to repair, knowing her habit, and courted and won her.

ONSLOW SQUARE

At No. 36 Thackeray went to live on his return from America. Here he remained for seven years, and wrote "The Newcomes," "The Virginians," part of "Philip," and many of the "Roundabout Papers." It was during his residence here that he made his one attempt to enter Parliament. While he lived here *The Cornhill Magazine*, of which he was the first editor, was started, and in it appeared "Lovel the Widower," "The Adventures of Philip," the "Roundabout Papers," and the unfinished "Denis Duval."

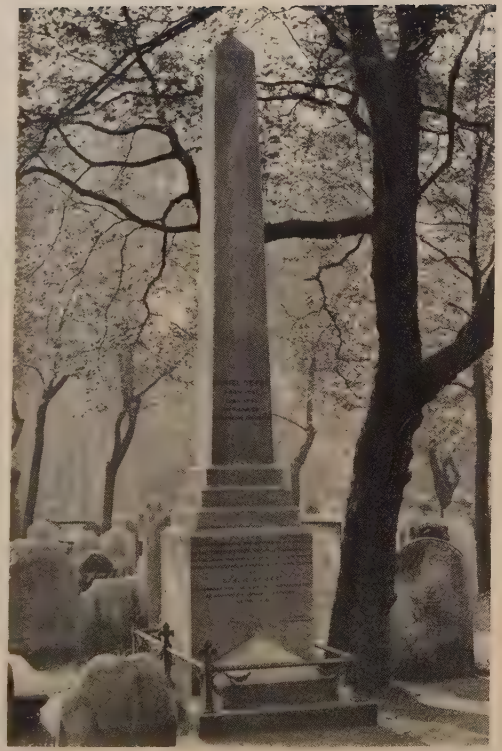
ORCHARD STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE

In 1773 Sheridan and his wife (the beautiful Miss Linley) lived in this street. Here he wrote *The Rivals*, produced in January 1775, and *The Duenna*, brought out in November 1775.

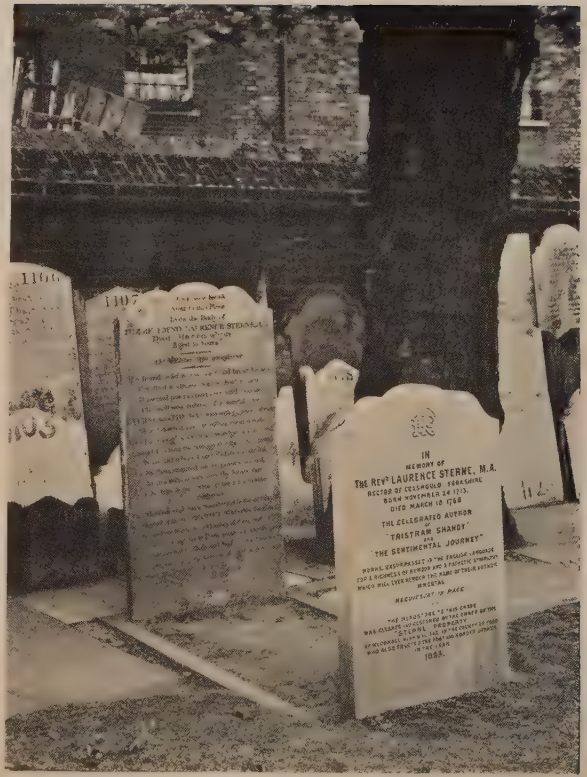
In 1806 Sydney Smith went to live at No. 18 (a house still standing). Here he gave little supper-parties every week, which were most eagerly attended by the twenty or thirty people to whom he gave a general invitation. "His great delight," Lord John Russell tells us, "was to produce a succession of ludicrous images; these followed each other with a rapidity that scarcely left time to laugh, he himself laughing louder and with more enjoyment than anyone." He remained there till 1809.

OXFORD STREET

In the disused burial-ground belonging to the parish of St George's, Hanover Square, which



The Obelisk in Bunhill Fields, raised as a Memorial to Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," by 1700 English boys and girls. (See p. 49.)



Sterne's Grave, showing the old and new tombstones. (See pp. 222–223.)

lies between Albion and Stanhope Streets in Oxford Street, facing Hyde Park, Sterne lies buried. Most of the other tombstones have been removed, and the place is now used as a kind of recreation-ground; but his grave is still left, standing near the centre of the west wall, under a tree, and marked by a plain flat stone, which bears the inscription: "Alas, poor Yorick. Near to this place lies the body of the Reverend Laurence Sterne. Dyed September 13, 1768, aged 53 years." As the inscription goes on to state, it was "erected to the memory of the deceased by two Brother Masons," who rejoiced "in this opportunity of perpetuating his high and unapproachable character to after ages."

De Quincey bought his first dose of opium in 1804, when he was eighteen, at the chemist's shop which stands at No. 173.

PALACE GREEN

(See Kensington.)

PALL MALL

Defoe wrote in 1703: "I am lodged in the street called Pall Mall, the ordinary residence of all strangers. . . . If you would know our manner of living, 'tis thus—we rise by 9, and those that frequent great men's houses find entertainment at them till 11, or, as at Holland, go to tea-tables. About 12 the beau monde assembles in several coffee and chocolate houses; the best of which are the Cocoa Tree and White's Chocolate houses, St James's, the Smyrna, Mrs Rochford's, and the British Coffee houses, and all these so near one another, that in less than an hour you see the company of them all." The "George" was in Pall Mall, but its site is now unknown. In a letter dated 29th February 1708 we find Addison inviting Swift to dine with him here at two o'clock, and mentioning that Sir Richard Steele would be of the party.

The "Smyrna" used to stand on the site now occupied by the premises of Messrs Harrison.

Among other literary celebrities it was regularly frequented by Swift, Prior, and Thomson, the latter of whom received subscriptions here for "The Seasons."

In 1710 Swift wrote: "Sept. 20. I change my lodgings in Pall Mall for one in Bury Street."

The Kit Kat Club met at the "King's Arms" Tavern, which stood on the north side of Pall Mall, near the Haymarket.

The "Star and Garter" stood at No. 44, on the north side, and upon its site a modern public-house, bearing the same name, has been erected. Here the "Brothers' Club" held their meetings. Swift writes to Stella on 20th March 1711: "I made our Society change their house and we met together at the 'Star and Garter' in the Pall Mall." The famous duel between Byron and Mr Chaworth took place here on 26th January 1765 — arising out of a quarrel as to which had most game on his manor, and terminating fatally for Chaworth.

Robert Dodsley, footman, poet, dramatist, and publisher, opened a bookseller's shop here in 1735. It was called "The Tully's Head," and was a popular meeting-place for men of letters in London for several generations. It stood at the present No. 51, "the house with the arch-way leading into King's Place" (now Pall Mall Place). It was a favourite lounging-place of Pope, Young, Akenside, Gray, Horace Walpole, and Burke.

In 1760 Sterne lodged in Pall Mall, and, Dr Johnson tells us, had engagements for every day and night three months ahead.

Gibbon lived for a time in Pall Mall.

Coleridge lodged in Pall Mall. Samuel Rogers tells us: "Coleridge was a marvellous talker. One morning he talked three hours without intermission about poetry, and so admirably that I wish every word he uttered had been written down. But sometimes his harangues were quite unintelligible not only to myself, but to others. Wordsworth and I called upon

him one forenoon when he was lodging in Pall Mall. He talked uninterruptedly for about two hours, during which Wordsworth listened to him with profound attention, every now and then nodding his head as if in assent. On quitting the lodging I said to Wordsworth;—'Well, for my own part I could not make head or tail of Coleridge's oration; pray, did you understand?' 'Not one syllable of it,' was Wordsworth's reply."

In 1806 Mrs Jameson was living with her family "in the busy region of Pall Mall."

In 1826 Sir Walter Scott stayed at No. 25, writing in his "Diary" on 17th October: "Here I am in this capital once more, after an April meeting with my daughter and Lockhart"; and again, on 23rd October: "Sam Rogers and Moore breakfasted here, and we were very merry fellows." This house, which stands on the north side of Pall Mall, between John Street and Waterloo Place, has been rebuilt.

Q

Captain Marryat, during his periodical visits to London in 1841 and subsequent years, frequently stayed at No. 120, on the site of which the French Gallery now stands.

The Athenæum Club, No. 107, can naturally boast many distinguished names among its members—for instance, Macaulay, Lord Lytton, Michael Faraday, Theodore Hook, Tom Moore, Samuel Rogers, James Smith, Thackeray, and Dickens. The Reform Club, No. 104, had amongst its members Douglas Jerrold and Thackeray; the latter has described it in many of his writings, notably "The Book of Snobs" and "Mr Brown's Letters to a Young Man about Town." The famous portrait of him by Lawrence hangs in the Guest-room.

Captain Marryat was a member of the United Service Club at Nos. 116 and 117.

PARK LANE

In 1841 Lord Lytton lived at No. 1, in a house

since rebuilt. Dr Williams tells us in his "Recollections": "When I visited him at his residence in Park Lane, even on entrance at the outer door, I began to find myself in an atmosphere of perfume, or rather of perfume mixed with tobacco fume. On proceeding further through a long corridor and ante-room the fume waxed stronger, and on entrance to the presence chamber, on a divan at the further end, through a haze of smoke loomed his lordship's figure, wrapt in an Oriental dressing-robe, with a coloured fez, and half reclined upon the ottoman." At a house in Park Lane "Miss Crawley" ("Vanity Fair") used to live. Here "Sir Pitt Crawley" proposed to "Becky Sharp" in a memorable conversation overheard by "Mrs Firkin" and "Miss Briggs," and which they duly reported to their mistress. Here "Rawdon Crawley," hitherto her favourite, was refused admittance by his aunt after his marriage with "Becky," and on the eve of his departure for Waterloo.

In Park Lane "Sir Brian Newcome" also had his residence, and here "Clive" went with "Colonel Newcome" to apologise to his cousin "Barnes" for throwing a glass of wine in his face on the evening before.

PARK PLACE, ST JAMES'S STREET

In 1715 Steele had a house "over against Park Place, St James's Street," and here three years later his wife died. It is of this period in his life that Dr Johnson tells the following anecdote:—"Sir Richard Steele one day having invited to his house a great number of persons of the first quality, they were surprised at the number of liveries which surrounded the table; and after dinner, when wine and mirth had set them free from the observations of a rigid ceremony, one of them inquired of Sir Richard how such an expensive train of domestics could be consistent with his fortune. Sir Richard very frankly confessed that they were fellows of whom he would willingly be rid. And then,

being asked why he did not discharge them, declared that they were bailiffs, who had introduced themselves with an execution, and whom, since he could not send them away, he had thought it convenient to embellish with liveries, that they might do him credit while they stayed."

From 1767 to 1769 David Hume, then Under Secretary of State, lived in a house (unidentified) in this street.

PARK STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE

In 1835 Lord Beaconsfield was living with his father in the house next door to the "White Bear," near the corner of King Street.

PARK STREET

(See Richmond.)

PARLIAMENT STREET

At the "Red Lion," which stands at the north-east corner of Derby and Parliament Streets, took place the little incident described in

Chapter XI. of "David Copperfield," which was a real event that happened to Dickens when a boy of twelve. He went in, and ordered a "glass of genuine stunning ale," to the amusement and sympathy of the publican and his wife. This inn has been rebuilt, and is now very different from the mean little tavern Dickens describes, and instead of the sign of the Red Lion it has a bust of the novelist.

PARSON'S GREEN

(See Fulham.)

PATERNOSTER ROW

In Lovell's Court, at No. 19, "a Mr Alderman Brydges had a dwelling-house and handsome garden . . . which having the conveniency of an alcove, Richardson, as a friend to the alderman, is said to have written several of his works (notably 'Sir Charles Grandison') in this retired spot."

The "Chapter Coffee-House" (now a tavern) still stands, little changed, at No. 50. Chatterton, in a letter to his mother dated 6th May 1770, writes: "I am quite familiar at the Chapter Coffee House, and know all the geniuses there."

When Charlotte and Anne Brontë paid their first visit to London in 1848, after the successful publication of "Jane Eyre," they, on the recommendation of their father, stopped at the Chapter Coffee-House. And in "Villette" Charlotte Brontë afterwards describes her first awakening in the great capital: "A deep low mighty tone swung through the night. At first I knew it not; but it was uttered twelve times, and at the twelfth colossal hum and trembling knell, I said, 'I lie in the shadow of St Paul's.' . . . The next day I awoke, and saw the risen sun struggling through the fog; and above my head, above the house tops, co-elevate almost with the clouds, I saw a solemn orbed mass, dark-blue and dim, the dome."

PAUL'S SCHOOL

Paul's School used to stand on the east side of St Paul's Churchyard, between Watling Street and Cheapside. Milton went there in 1618. Aubrey says: "When he went to schoole, when he was very young, he studied very hard, and sate up very late, commonly till twelve or one o'clock at night, and his father ordered the mayde to sitt up for him, and at those years [ten] composed many copies of verses which might well become a riper age."

Pepys also was a scholar at Paul's School, and records in his Diary (7th September 1666) seeing it burnt in the Great Fire.

It was rebuilt on the same site, and Sir Philip Francis went there in 1753.

In 1884 it was removed to Hammersmith, but the old site is marked by a tablet on a warehouse.

PAVEMENT, THE, CLAPHAM

(See Clapham.)

PEAK HILL AVENUE

(See Sydenham.)

PECKHAM

In 1757 Goldsmith was usher in a school at Peckham.

PICCADILLY

In Charles II.'s reign, when Piccadilly was almost open country, the space between Clarges Street and the Albany was occupied by three large villas, each surrounded by spacious pleasure-grounds, one of which was built by the wealthy poet, Sir John Denham; on its site Burlington House now stands. Johnson says that "Denham is deservedly considered as one of the fathers of English poetry. . . . He is one of the writers that improved our taste, and advanced our language, and whom we ought therefore to read with gratitude." Prior says: "Denham and Waller improved our versification and Dryden perfected it."

Later on, in his friend Lord Burlington's time, Pope was a frequent visitor at Burlington House.

Nearly opposite the Albany is St James's Church, built by Sir Christopher Wren in the reign of James II. Robert Dodsley, the celebrated footman, bookseller, dramatist, and poet, is buried here; also Mark Akenside, who died in 1770. On the south wall of the church, on the outside, under the clock tower, is a tablet to the memory of Tom d'Urfey, the poet, on whose shoulder Charles II. used familiarly to lean and hum gay tunes in concert with his favourite. The inscription is only: "Tom D'Urfey, died February ye 26th, 1723." Here the Earl of Chesterfield was christened.

At No. 96 (formerly No. 15), a house at the corner of White Horse Street, Sir Walter Scott used to stay with his friend, Mr Dumergues, surgeon dentist to the royal family, on his first visits to London.

To No. 139 (formerly No. 13 Piccadilly Ter-

race) Lord Byron took his wife (Miss Milbanke) on their marriage in January 1815. Here his daughter was born in December of the same year, and in the following January a separation was effected between the husband and wife. This house has recently been pulled down.

The Old White Horse Cellars and the New White House Cellars used to face each other at the corners of Arlington Street. The former was pulled down at the time when the Bath Hotel was demolished—the latter having been swept away twenty years previously. At the former "Sam Weller," acting on "Mr Pickwick's" instructions, took five places in the coach for Bath; while the latter was the original of the "Glos'ter Coffee-House," where "Arthur Pendennis" alighted on his first arrival in London. Both were noted coaching inns.

POLAND STREET, OXFORD STREET

Fanny Burney (Madame d'Arblay) once lived in this street with her father. Mrs Elwood

writes: "Numerous were the friends who frequented Dr Burney's hospitable residence in Poland Street."

At No. 15 Shelley lived in early youth.

At No. 28 William Blake went to live with his wife in 1788. His windows looked out at the back over the yard of Astley's, the circus manager. Here in 1790 he produced the "Songs of Innocence," which were composed, designed, printed, engraved, and published by his own unaided hand. The history of its issue is a romantic one, characteristic of the mystic Blake. At that time he was quite unknown; no publisher could be found who would fall in with his views with regard to its production, and he had not the money to bring it out himself, which was his great desire. For many weeks he pondered and prayed. At last his dead brother Robert appeared to him in a vision at midnight, and told him a new and original method by which he could accomplish it. Next morning, very early, Blake sent

his wife out with their last half-crown to buy the requisite materials, and, inspired by the mystic ideas conveyed to him in the vision, he set enthusiastically to work, and produced the first of his exquisitely engraved and printed books. Here in 1788 he wrote the "The Ghost of Abel," in 1789 the "Book of Thel," in 1790 the "Marriage of Heaven and Hell," and in 1791 the first of a series of seven books on the French Revolution, inspired by the conversations he used to have at Johnson's, the publisher's, with Tom Paine, Godwin, Mary Wollstonecraft, Holcroft, and other revolutionary dreamers.

PORTSMOUTH STREET

The "Black Jack" stood, until its demolition in 1897, at the side of Black Jack Alley. It was also called "The Jump," because Jack Sheppard once escaped capture by jumping out of its first-floor window. Joe Miller, the author of

the famous "Jest Book," frequented this tavern; and a club called the "Honourable Society of Jackers," of which Theodore Hook was a member, held its meetings here.

PORTLAND HOTEL, PORTLAND PLACE

In 1782 John Wolcot ("Peter Pindar") lived in a house, the site of which is now occupied by the Portland Hotel. In those days it was called No. 1 Chapel Street, and was his first London home.

PORTLAND PLACE, HAMMERSMITH

(See Hammersmith.)

PORTUGAL ROW

On the site now occupied by the College of Surgeons the Duke's Theatre used to stand, and Sir William Davenant died in rooms here in April 1668. Pepys writes on 9th April 1668: "I up and down to the Duke of York's playhouse to see, which I did, Sir W. Davenant's

corpse carried out towards Westminster, there to be buried. Here were many coaches, and many hacknies, that made it look, methought, as if it were the buriall of a poor poet. He seemed to have many children, by five or six in the first mourning coach, all boys."

POULTRY

In 1799 Tom Hood was born at his father's bookshop, which stood on the site now occupied by No. 31.

POWIS PLACE, BLOOMSBURY

Macaulay lived in early manhood with his family in a house that now forms part of the Homœopathic Hospital.

PUTNEY

Edward Gibbon was born in 1737 at Lime Grove at the foot of Putney Hill. The house is no longer standing. He was christened in St Mary's, Putney Parish Church.

In 1825 Theodore Hook lived in a cottage at Putney.

In 1845 Douglas Jerrold went to live at West Lodge, which still stands on the edge of Lower Putney Common, between the Lower Richmond Road and the river. Here he lived for eight or nine years. In the Cowden Clarkes' "Recollections" they write: "That cottage at Putney, its garden, its mulberry tree, its grass-plot, its cheery library with Douglas Jerrold as the chief figure in the scene, remains as a bright and most pleasant picture in our memory. He had an almost reverential fondness for books." Here he created "Mrs Caudle."

In 1859 Leigh Hunt died at No. 84 High Street, Putney, the residence of a friend.

QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY

Fanny Burney (Madame d'Arblay) lived for a time with her father in this square.

Jeremy Bentham died in a house at the western end of this square.

At No. 26 (now a hospital) William Morris lived.

QUEEN STREET, MAYFAIR

Sheridan in 1810 was living in this street.

In Queen Street lived "Lady Kew," grandmother of "Ethel Newcome," whom she brought out and endeavoured to transform into a heartless lady of fashion. Here "Barnes Newcome" visited her, when he had pretended to his uncle that she was no longer in town.

RANELAGH

Ranelagh was opened in rivalry of Vauxhall in 1742 at Chelsea, and now forms part of the gardens belonging to the old pensioners of Chelsea Hospital. Dr Johnson says: "When I first entered Ranelagh it gave an expansive and gay sensation to my mind such as I never experienced anywhere else." Mrs Carter speaks of it as distinguished by all the pomp and grandeur of a Roman amphitheatre, it having

then, as Horace Walpole writes: "An immense amphitheatre with balconies full of little ale houses." Madame d'Arblay writes in "Evelina": "It is a charming place and the brilliancy of the lights, on my first entrance, made me almost think I was in some enchanted castle or fairy palace." One of the last entertainments was given in 1803, and two years later the building was razed to the ground.

RATHBONE PLACE, OXFORD STREET

At No. 12 William Hazlitt lived with his brother John. The house still stands, but has been rebuilt.

RED LION HILL

(See Hampstead.)

RED LION SQUARE

After his pardon by Charles II. Milton went to live in a house in this square (then known as Red Lion Fields).

At No. 17 William Morris and Burne Jones

lived from 1857 to 1859. Here Morris designed furniture, and was inspired with many of his mythological ideas.

No. 31 was the first home of the Working Men's College, started by F. Denison Maurice, in which Ruskin and Rossetti took so much interest—the former teaching flower drawing and the latter figure.

RICHMOND

James Thomson was buried in Richmond Church in 1748, and there is a brass plate to his memory at the west end of the north aisle.

At No. 8 Park Street "George Eliot" lived from 1855 to 1858. Here she wrote "Scenes from Clerical Life" and "Adam Bede."

ROPEMAKERS' STREET, MOORFIELDS

In this street, formerly known as Ropemakers' Alley, and now greatly changed, Daniel Defoe died on 24th April 1731.

ROSE STREET

Samuel Butler, author of "Hudibras," lived in this street in a "studious retired manner," but much respected and beloved, in the later years of his life; and here he "dyed of a consumption, September 25 [anno domini 1680]." His rooms are supposed to have been over a cook-shop which stood at the corner of the street.

ROYAL EXCHANGE

Alexander Cruden opened a bookstall under the Royal Exchange in 1732. Here he compiled and published in 1737 his "Concordance," which landed him in such financial embarrassment that he went out of his mind.

RUSSELL SQUARE

Miss Mary Russell Mitford, author of "Our Village," lodged at No. 56 in 1836, from whence she writes: "Mr Wordsworth, Mr Landor, and Mr White dined here. I like Mr Wordsworth, of all things. . . . Mr Landor is

a very striking-looking person, and exceedingly clever. Also we had a Mr Browning, a young poet, and Mr Procter and Mr Morley, and quantities more of poets."

This square, though somewhat changed, is still much as it was when Thackeray lived to describe it. Here lived old "Osborne" and "Sedley"; and indeed the historic railings are just the same as when Thackeray drew them, and "Amelia" beside them, in "Vanity Fair."

RUSSELL STREET, COVENT GARDEN

"Wills' Coffee-House," one of the most famous resorts of literary men in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, stood at the corner of Russell Street and Bow Street—No. 21 Russell Street, which is still standing, being no doubt part of the original building. Pepys writes of it on 3rd February 1663: "In Covent Garden to-night going to fetch home my wife, I stopped at the Great Coffee House there, where I never was before . . . and had I had time then, or

could at other times, it will be good coming thither, for there I perceive is very witty and pleasant discourse." Dryden had his special arm-chair at Wills': "in the winter [it] had a settled and prescriptive place by the fire," and in summer was "placed in the balcony." "He called the two places his winter and summer seat," and here "the appeal upon any literary dispute was made to him." Pope considered Dryden "as the model to be studied, and was impressed with such veneration for his instructor, that he persuaded some friends to take him to the Coffee-house [Wills'] which Dryden frequented, and pleased himself with having seen him. Dryden died May 1, 1701, some days before Pope was twelve; so early must he therefore have felt the power of harmony and the zeal of genius." Dr Johnson, furthermore, tells us that Pope "began at seventeen to frequent Wills' . . . where the wits of that time used to assemble." Addison writes in the first number of *The Spectator*:

"Sometimes I am seen thrusting my head into a round of politicians at Wills', and listening with great attention to the narratives that are made in those little circular audiences." Dr Johnson, Steele, and Smollett were also habitués. In 1817 Charles Lamb was living in No. 20 Russell Street, which was evidently on a portion of the site of "Wills'," and, though he does not allude to this he says, writing to Miss Wordsworth in November 1817: "Here we are . . . in the individual spot we like best, in all this great city. The theatres with all their noises; Covent Garden, dearer to me than any gardens of Alcinous. . . . Bow Street, where the thieves are examined, within a few yards of us."

Another famous coffee-house in Russell Street was Button's, which was kept by a man who had been a servant in the Countess of Warwick's family. It was on the south side of Russell Street, about two doors from Covent Garden. Johnson tells us "that when Addison had

suffered any vexation from the Countess he withdrew the company from Button's house." His custom was to study "all morning, then dine at a tavern and go afterwards to Button's." Steele and Swift were frequenters of Button's. In 1727 some of the frequenters of Button's got up a subscription, which amounted to seventy guineas, for Richard Savage, who was at that time in great want.

In 1787 Mrs Inchbald lived in the house that had been Button's.

A third famous coffee-house in Russell Street was Tom's, which used to stand at No. 17. Dr Johnson, George Colman the elder, and Smollett frequented it, and Colley Cibber was often to be found here.

Boswell first met Johnson at No. 8 Russell Street (still standing). He writes: "At last, on Monday the 16th of May [1763] when I was sitting in Mr Davis's back-parlor, after having drunk tea with him and Mrs Davis, Johnson unexpectedly came into the shop."

RYDER STREET, ST JAMES'S

Swift lodged "over against the house in [Little] Ryder Street."

SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET

(See Fleet Street.)

ST ANNE'S STREET, WESTMINSTER

Robert Herrick lived for a time in this street (then St Anne's Lane), remaining here until after the Restoration.

ST GEORGE'S STREET, SHADWELL

Where St Paul's Schools now stand was formerly the site of the old Danish church, the crypt of which is still intact, although bricked up. Here lie the bodies of Colley Cibber, who died in 1757, and Swedenborg, who died in 1772.

ST GILES'S, CRIPPLEGATE

In this church, on the south wall of the chancel,

is a tablet to the memory of John Fox, author of the "Book of Martyrs," dated April 1587. He is said to have held the living for a short time.

Here Milton was buried, in the same grave as his father, on the right side of the upper end of the chancel. There is an inscription on the pavement of the middle aisle, near pews Nos. 16 and 17, stating that he "lies near this spot." A monument with his bust was erected by public subscription in 1862. He died on 10th November 1674.

The old shops which used to stand on either side of the archway (now demolished, but shortly to be re-erected) by which the church was entered from Fore Street, have been taken down, and a statue of Milton stands on the site.

George Chapman, dramatist, was buried in the churchyard of St Giles on 12th May 1634. A monument, by Inigo Jones, still marks his grave.

Thomas Hardy alludes to this church in the "Hand of Ethelberta."

ST GILES'S-IN-THE-FIELDS

Andrew Marvell was buried in the vault of this church, which previously belonged to an older church of the same name, occupying the same site. An epitaph recording the date of his death (1678) is still to be seen, though almost obliterated, on the north aisle of the church, opposite pews Nos. 13 and 14.

James Shirley was buried in the churchyard of St Giles in 1666. He had sought refuge in the parish after the burning of his house in the Great Fire, but "the loss of his property and . . . the horrors of the terrible conflagration . . . gave such a shock to his constitution" that he died within twenty-four hours.

ST JAMES'S PLACE

Addison, according to Spence, had lodgings in St James's Place before his marriage.

Samuel Rogers first came to live in the famous house, No. 22, in 1800, and here he lived for more than fifty years, entertaining all the

cleverest people of his time. Lord Macaulay writes: "What a delightful house it is! It looks out on the Green Park, just at the most pleasant point. The furniture has been selected with a delicacy of taste quite unique. Its value does not depend on fashion, but must be the same while the fine arts are held in any esteem. In the drawing-room, for example, the chimney-pieces are carved by Flaxman into the most beautiful Grecian forms. The bookcase is painted by Stothard, in his very best manner, with groups from Chaucer, Shakespeare and Boccaccio." Procter writes: "He lived then, and until his death, in St James's Place. . . . Upon the whole, I never saw any house so tastefully fitted up and decorated." Byron writes: "Rogers is silent, and, it is said, severe. When he does talk he talks well, and on all subjects of taste his delicacy of expression is pure as his poetry. If you enter his house, his drawing-room, his library, you of yourself say, this is not the dwelling of a common mind.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road. His residence—now a Wesley Museum—is shown on the right of the picture. (See p. 79.)

Entrance to the disused burial ground of ST. GEORGE'S, Hanover Square, containing Sterne's grave. (See pp. 222, 223.)

There is not a gem, a coin, a book thrown aside on the chimney-piece, his sofa, his table, that does not bespeak an almost fastidious elegance in its possessor." Moore first met Byron at this house. He writes: "It was at first intended by Mr Rogers that his company at dinner should not extend beyond Lord Byron and myself; but Mr Thomas Campbell, having called upon our host that morning, was invited to join the party and consented. Such a meeting could not be otherwise than interesting to us all. It was the first time that Lord Byron was ever seen by any of his three companions; while he, on his side, for the first time found himself in the society of persons whose names had been associated with his first literary dreams, and to two of whom he looked up with that tributary admiration which youthful genius is ever ready to pay its precursors." Southey and Sir Walter Scott and many others were always welcome guests. Tennant, a friend of Tennyson, describes a visit to this house:

"Yesterday we went in a troop to see Rogers's [the poet's] gallery of paintings: superb Titian, very beautiful Raphael Madonna, and in fact all art gems. There is a fresco by Giotto. In the library we found Charles's [Tennyson] volume, but *not* Alfred's. There were many proofs of the engravings that will appear in his [Rogers's] forthcoming volume." Rogers died here on 18th December 1855. The house still stands practically unchanged. At No. 38 Captain Marryat was staying in 1832.

ST JAMES'S SQUARE

The Earl of Chesterfield lived at one time in this square.

There is a memory of Dr Johnson and Savage connected with this square: "To such a state of misery and destitution were they reduced, at one period of their lives, that they were unable to defray the expenses of a lodging, and were consequently compelled to wander together

during whole nights in the streets. In after years Johnson mentioned a particular night to Sir Joshua Reynolds when, without a shilling between them, he had perambulated St James's Square for hours with his unfortunate friend." Sir Philip Francis, when appointed private secretary to the Earl of Chatham, used to come to St James's Square. Lady Francis writes: "His manner of attending there was to come early in the morning to Lord C.'s house in St James's Square, where he was shown into a library and found his breakfast and the work of the day; and I have heard him say that he was so happy in having command of the books unmolested (for sometimes he had long intervals of leisure when his pen was not required) that he probably from these agreeable remembrances, retained all his life a partiality for St James's Square, in which, as soon as his circumstances permitted him, he bought a house." This house was No. 14 (no longer standing), and here he lived from 1791 until his death in 1818.

The East India Service Club stands on the site. In 1791 he writes: "I have removed into a very convenient house in St James's Square, where I believe I am at anchor for life."

To a house in this square the "most gorgeous Lady Blessington" was brought on her marriage by her husband, the Earl of Blessington, in 1818, rising in a single day from comparative poverty to great magnificence. "For three years their house was nightly thronged by men of distinction and was the centre of social and literary enjoyments of the highest order; statesmen, sages, scholars, politicians." Madden describes her at this time as having that "bright and radiant beauty which derives its power not so much from harmony of features and symmetry of form, as from the animating influences of intelligence, beaming forth from a mind full of joyous and kindly feelings and of brilliant fancies—that kind of vivid loveliness which is never found where some degree of genius is not." Chief among the various frequenters of the house were

Canning, Castlereagh, Palmerston, Brougham, Rogers, Moore, the Countess Guiccioli, and the Comte de Grammont. The Blessingtons lived here until they begun their long Continental sojourn.

ST JAMES'S STREET

Edmund Waller lived in a house on the west side of St James's Street from 1660 to 1687.

At No. 74 the "Thatched House Tavern," "The Club" (or "The Literary Club,") used sometimes to hold its meetings after the death of its founder, Dr Johnson. Swift writes to Stella on 20th December 1711: "I dined, you know, with our society, and that odious secretary [Lord Bolingbroke] would make me president next week, so I must entertain them this day se'night at the Thatched House Tavern, where we dined to-day; it will cost me five or six pounds, yet the secretary says he will give me wine."

At the bottom of St James's Street used to stand the famous "St James's Coffee-House"; it was "the last house but one on the south-west corner" of St James's Street, facing Pall Mall, and was demolished in 1806. Addison writes in *The Spectator*, No. 1: "I appear on Sunday nights at the St James's Coffee House, and sometimes join the committee of politics in the inner room as one who comes there to hear and improve." Steele was often to be found there, and so was Swift, of whom Craik tells us: "Swift, lodging most probably, as we know was his habit, in later years in some of the suburban purlieus of St James's, had already become a notable figure in this company which met . . . at the St James's Coffee House, where the Whigs at that time most resorted. . . . Those who frequented the place had been astonished, day after day, by the entry of a clergyman, unknown to any there, who laid his hat on the table, and strode up and down the room with rapid step, heeding no one, and

absorbed in his own thoughts. His strange manner earned him, unknown as he was to all, the name of the 'mad parson.'" As a young man Isaac d'Israeli came now and then to London to read the newspapers in the St James's Coffee-House.

White's is another famous club in St James's Street, and is a direct descendant of the White's Chocolate House of Queen Anne's reign. It was originally Nos. 69 and 70, "near the bottom on the west side," and Colley Cibber, the only English actor ever admitted, was then a member. In 1755, two years before his death, it was removed to Nos. 37 and 38, where it still stands. Gibbon was numbered among its members.

At No. 64, where the Cocoa Tree Club now stands, the Cocoa Tree Tavern, nicknamed the "Wits' Coffee-House," once flourished. Gibbon writes in his Diary, 24th November 1762: "I dined at the Cocoa Tree with Holt. We went thence to the play [*The Spanish Friar*] and when

it was over returned to the Cocoa Tree. That respectable body, of which I have the honour of being a member, affords every evening a sight truly English. Twenty or thirty perhaps of the finest men in the kingdom, in point of fashion and fortune, supping at little tables covered with a napkin, in the middle of a coffee-room, upon a bit of cold meat or a sandwich and drinking a glass of punch. At present we are full of King's counsellors and lords of the bed-chamber." Addison writes in *The Spectator* No. 1: "My face is . . . very well known in the . . . Cocoa Tree." Lord Byron writes to Moore on 9th April 1819: "I have also been drinking, and on one occasion, with three other friends of the Cocoa Tree, from six till four, yea, five in the matin. We clareted and champagned till two, then supped, and finished with a kind of Regency punch, composed of Madeira, brandy, and green tea, no real water being admitted therein. There was a night for you! Without once quitting the table, excepting to ambulate

home, which I did alone, and in utter contempt of a hackney coach." Matthew Prior and Nicholas Rowe were also among its frequenters. At No. 76, on the south corner of little St James's Street, in the house of Elmsley, the publisher, who some years before had declined to take the risk of publishing his History, Gibbon died in 1764. The Conservative Club now stands on the site of this house.

At No 8 Lord Byron lived at the time when the publication of his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" had brought his name conspicuously to the front. It was from this house that the proud and gloomy young man set forth to take his seat in the House of Lords as a peer of the realm—"in a state," Moore writes, "more alone, and unfriended, perhaps, than any youth of his high station had ever before been reduced to on such an occasion—not having a single individual of his own class, either to take him by the hand as friend, or acknowledge him as an acquaint-

ance." Here he published his "Satire" in 1809, and here it was that one morning, after the publication of "Childe Harold," he woke up to find himself famous. The house, although a good deal altered, is still standing.

In York Chambers, on the north-east corner of St James's Street and Piccadilly (recently pulled down), Thomas Campbell lived for a time.

No. 50, now the Devonshire Club, was once the site of Crockford's, where Theodore Hook was to be met.

No. 28 is Boodle's, to which Gibbon belonged.

No. 60 is Brook's, to which Gibbon, Tom Moore, and Horace Walpole belonged.

At No. 88, in a house now demolished, Thackeray once lived. This house, which stood next to the St James's Coffee-House, had a frontage on Cleveland Row, facing St James's Palace. Here Thackeray wrote "The Luck of Barry Lyndon, Esq."

ST JAMES'S STREET, BUCKINGHAM GATE

At No. 2 Lord Tennyson was staying in May 1846.

ST JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL

(See Clerkenwell.)

ST JOHN'S LANE, CLERKENWELL

(See Clerkenwell.)

ST JOHN'S STREET ROAD

(See Islington.)

ST JOHN'S WOOD

Mary Lamb died at Alpha Road in May 1847. At the Priory, 21 North Bank, St John's Wood (still standing), "George Eliot" and George Henry Lewes lived from 1865 until the death of the latter in 1878. Her Sunday afternoon receptions were attended by some of the most distinguished men of the day. She usually devoted her mornings to writing, and while

here completed "Middlemarch" and the "Spanish Gypsy."

ST MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS

Lord Bacon was christened in the old church, which stood on the site of the present building, erected in 1720.

George Farquhar, the dramatist, was buried here in 1707.

Tom Moore was married here on 25th March 1811.

James Smith was buried in the vault of this church in December 1839.

ST MARTIN'S LANE

Sir John Suckling lived here in 1841.

At Nos. 74 and 75, on the west side of St Martin's Lane, "Old Slaughter's Coffee-House" used to stand, three doors from Newport Street. It was known by this name as early as 1742, and was a favourite resort of Dryden, Pope, etc. Two doors from Slaughter's was the house in

which Ambrose Phillips, the poet, nicknamed "Namby-pamby," lived from 1720 to 1725. He was a friend of Steele and Addison, and contributed to *The Spectator*. Pope refers to him in his "Dunciad," Book III. 322.

ST MARTIN'S STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE

At No. 35, in a house still standing, and marked by a tablet, Sir Isaac Newton lived for fifteen years—from 1710 to 1725. Here he issued the second and third editions of his "Principia." Brewster writes: "He lived in a very handsome style, and kept his carriage, with an establishment of three male and three female servants. In his own house he was hospitable and kind, and on proper occasions he gave splendid entertainments, though without ostentation or vanity. His own diet was frugal, and his dress was always simple."

Dr Burney afterwards took this house, repairing and preserving Sir Isaac Newton's observatory,

which still remained above the attic. Here his daughter, Fanny Burney, wrote portions of "Evelina," which was described by a contemporary reviewer as "the first realistic novel by a woman in which characters are sketched with vigour and fidelity."

Swift lodged in this street for a time in 1711.

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

Sir Philip Sidney was buried in Old St Paul's in 1587. The monument to his memory was destroyed with the cathedral in the Great Fire.

Sydney Smith was appointed to a prebendal stall in St Paul's in 1831.

A statue of Dr Johnson stands under the dome of St Paul's.

ST PAUL'S CHURCHYARD

Part of the site on which Messrs Pawson's enormous premises now stand was once occupied by Doctors' Commons, which was entered by a low archway from St Paul's Churchyard. "Sam

Weller" describes it as: "St Paul's Churchyard—low archway on the carriage side, bookseller's at one corner, hotel on the other, and two porters in the middle as touts for licences." Here "old Mr Weller" found himself committed to matrimony before he realised what had happened.

SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET

(See Fleet Street.)

SAVILE ROW, BURLINGTON GARDENS

At No. 14 Richard Brinsley Sheridan died in 1816. The house is still standing, and is marked by a tablet of the Society of Arts. At No. 17 he also lived for a short time. A cast of his hand was carefully preserved here for fifty years, with the inscription:

> "Good at a fight, better at a play,
> Godlike in giving; but the Devil to pay."

His ghost is supposed to haunt a certain upper

back room in this house, and the scratching of his pen has often been heard in the early hours of the morning.

At No. 20 Sydney Smith occasionally stayed.

At No. 12 Grote, the great historian, went to live in 1848. Here he completed his "History of Greece." Mrs Grote was one of the foremost literary hostesses of London, and her musical receptions were graced by the presence of the leading lights of the operatic world. Here Grote died in 1871. The house still stands, unchanged, and is marked by a tablet.

SAND'S END

(See Fulham.)

SAVOY STREET, STRAND

George Wither was buried in 1667 "between the east door and south end" of the Savoy Chapel, Savoy Street, but no memorial marks the spot.

SEAMORE PLACE, MAYFAIR

Lord Mountford's house in Seamore Place was rented by Lady Blessington on her return from the Continent after the death of her husband in 1832, and here she resumed much the same magnificent career that she had begun in St James's Square. "Her rooms were opened nightly to men of genius and learning . . . the most agreeable resort of men of literature, art and science, people of distinction and public character . . . that ever existed in this country." Willis writes: "In a long library, lined alternately with splendidly bound books and mirrors, with a deep window opening upon Hyde Park, I found Lady Blessington . . . a woman of remarkable beauty . . . one of the most lovely and fascinating . . . I have ever seen." R. B. Haydon writes on 27th February 1835: "Went to Lady Blessington's in the evening; everyone goes to Lady Blessington's. She has the first news of everything, and everybody seems delighted to tell her. She is the centre of more

talent and gaiety than any other woman of fashion in London." Here she began to edit the "Book of Beauty," and wrote other ephemeral works.

SEETHING LANE

This lane, from the literary point of view, is dedicated to Samuel Pepys. In 1660 he entered upon the possession of a house connected with the Navy Office, which then stood on the east side of Seething Lane. He writes in his Diary on 4th June: "Up early and with Commissioner Pett to view the houses in Seething Lane, belonging to the Navy, where I find the worst very good." He lived in this house thirteen years. While here he did much good work for the Navy Office, the effects of which are felt to this day.

SEYMOUR STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE

Lord Lytton, as a boy, lived with his mother

at No. 10 (then No. 5 Upper Seymour Street).

At No. 18 (then No. 10 Upper Seymour Street) Thomas Campbell lived for eight years—from 1820, when appointed editor of *The New Monthly Magazine*, until 1828, when he lost his wife, and resigned his position. Here he wrote "Theodoric" and "The Last Man."

SHADWELL

Thomas Day, the author of "Sandford and Merton," was born in Wellclose Square, Shadwell, in 1748.

SHOE LANE

Richard Lovelace, "the most amiable and beautiful person that eye ever beheld," who was in his days of good fortune "much admired and adored by the female sex," died in Gunpowder Alley, Shoe Lane, at the age of forty-eight, in a state little removed from beggary (1658).

SHOREDITCH

When Chatterton first came to London, four months before his tragic end, he lodged in the garret in the house of a plasterer in Shoreditch. He used to sit up till three or four o'clock in the morning reading and writing, and lived chiefly upon a halfpenny roll, or a tart, and some water.

SIDNEY STREET, CHELSEA

(See Chelsea.)

SLOANE STREET, KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Mrs Inchbald sometimes lodged in Sloane Street. Letitia E. Landon frequently stayed here in her youth with her grandmother; and Lord Byron stayed in a house in Sloane Terrace in 1799, while a surgeon was making a support for his ankle.

SMITH SQUARE, WESTMINSTER

Charles Churchill succeeded his father as curate of St John the Evangelist's in this Square in

1758; but he is said to have preached his father's old sermons, and to have lived so irregular a life, that he was compelled to resign his position.

SMITH STREET, WESTMINSTER

In 1746 Thomas Southerne died in this street, and here Steele lived at one time.

SNOW HILL

John Bunyan died "at the Sign of the Star on Snow Hill" in 1688, in the house of his friend, Mr Strudwick, a grocer. Philips writes: "Taking a tedious journey on a slabby, rainy day, and returning late to London, he was entertained by one Mr Strudwick, a grocer on Snow Hill, with all the kind endearments of a loving friend, but soon found himself indisposed with a kind of shaking, as it were an ague, which increasing to a kind of fever, he took to his bed, where, growing worse, he found that he

had not long to last in this world, and therefore prepared himself for another."

William Godwin kept a bookseller's shop on Snow Hill at one time; "it was a poor shop, poorly furnished, kept under the name of Edward Baldwin."

SOHO SQUARE

John Evelyn spent the winter of 1690 in a house in this square. Here George Colman, Jun., lived with his father. Here Theodore Hook went to school, and here Miss Braddon was born in 1837.

SOMERS PLACE, HYDE PARK

At No. 16 Dickens had a temporary home in the spring of 1865.

SOMERS TOWN

In Chalton Street (formerly Eversham Buildings) William Godwin went to live on his marriage with Mary Wollstonecraft in 1797,

and here at the end of the same year she died.

In 1820 Theodore Hook, while editing the paper *John Bull*, lived in a small cottage in Somers Town.

SOMERSET HOUSE

The last housekeeper of old Somerset House was Mrs Charlotte Lennox, once a novelist of no inconsiderable repute, and a friend of Dr Johnson. When the old palace was pulled down in 1775 she lost her apartments, and was reduced to great distress.

On the terrace of Somerset House Herbert Spencer and "George Eliot" held many long conversations, pacing up and down.

SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, HOLBORN

Lamb lived at No. 34 (in a house still standing) in 1809, but only for a few months.

Later on, in his Islington and Enfield days, when

he came up to town for a night or two, he lodged at No. 24 (still standing).

At No. 9 (now pulled down) William Hazlitt went to live in 1810, when he had separated from his wife. While living here his favourite haunt was the Southampton Coffee-House (described in "Table Talk"), where he used to hold "a sort of evening levée . . . ready to take part in that sort of desultory talk . . . in which he excelled." "Here," Patmore writes, "in that little bare and comfortless coffee room have I scores of times seen the daylight peep through the crevices of the window-shutters, upon Table Talk that was worthy an intellectual feast of the gods."

SOUTHAMPTON ROW, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE

In 1759 Thomas Gray stayed here, in order to be close to the British Museum, where he was frequently to be found.

When he married, in 1824, Bryan Procter ("Barry Cornwall") lived in the upper part of a house in this Row for a year.

In a letter of James Spedding's (Tennyson's friend), dated 21st June 1832, he writes: "The great Alfred is here, *i.e.* in Southampton Row, smoking all the day, and we went . . . on a pilgrimage to see him . . . when we arrived . . . we found A. T. and A. H. H. . . . and made a goodly company."

SOUTHAMPTON STREET, BLOOMSBURY

On 6th November 1671 Colley Cibber was born in this street, in a house "facing Southampton House," which used to stand on the north side of Bloomsbury Square.

SOUTHAMPTON STREET, CAMBERWELL

(See Camberwell.)

SOUTH AUDLEY STREET

In Grosvenor Chapel Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was buried in 1762, and Mrs Elizabeth Carter in 1806.

The chief literary interest of South Audley Street is its connection with the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield, who built the mansion, which still bears his name, in 1747, and in which he lived until his death in 1773. Walford writes in 1869: "The most interesting apartment . . . is the library . . . where Lord Chesterfield used to sit and write. . . . Another room not far from the library . . . has . . . its ante-chamber, in which the aspirants for his lordship's favour were sometimes kept waiting . . . [and] on its garden side a stone or marble terrace overlooking the large garden, stretching out in lawn and flower-beds, behind the house." He was buried in Grosvenor Chapel, in accordance with the instructions contained in his will, but his remains were afterwards removed to the family vault in Stretford Church, Nottinghamshire.

SOUTH MOLTON STREET

At No. 17 William Blake went to live in 1803 when he left Felpham. Here he remained for seventeen years, during which he lost many of his old friends, and much of his short-lived popularity, through misunderstandings and treachery on the part of those who pretended to wish him well. Gradually he sank into obscurity and poverty; but although his life was one of drudgery he was always cheerful and happy, and the less he was sought after the more he was able to yield himself up to the contemplation of "those things which really are —the eternal inner world of the imagination." By degrees, too, there grew up around him a new circle of young and enthusiastic friends and admirers, who looked upon him as an inspired guide. Lamb and Coleridge both became acquainted with him while he lived in South Molton Street. Here he brought out the last two of the "Prophetic Books"—viz. "Jerusalem: the Emanation of the Giant Albion," and "Milton."

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD

(See Bankside.)

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL (ST MARY OVERY)

The most striking monument in Southwark Cathedral is that of John Gower, who was buried here in 1408. He was one of the earliest benefactors of the church, beautifying and repairing it in 1398, and founding a chantry for the well-being of his soul within the walls. Stowe writes: "John Gower, Esquire, a famous poet, was then an especial benefactor to that work and was there buried in the north side of that church in the Chapel of St John where he founded a chantrey; he lieth under a tomb of stone with his image also of stone over him; the hair of his head, auburn, long to his shoulders but curling up and a small forked beard: on his head a chaplet like a coronet of four roses; a habit of purple damasked down to his feet; a collar of esses

gold about his neck; under his head the likeness of three books which he compiled." This monument, restored and recoloured, now stands near the east end of the north wall of the nave.

Edmund Shakespeare, "a player," brother of the bard, was buried in this church on 31st December 1609, "with a forenoone knell of the great bell." A stone in the pavement of the choir bears his name and the date of his death.

Here too lies John Fletcher, also commemorated by a stone in the pavement of the choir. Aubrey writes: "In this church was interred, without any memorial, that eminent Dramatick Poet, Mr John Fletcher, son to Bishop Fletcher of London, who dyed of the Plague, the 19th of August, 1625. . . . The parish clerk . . . told me that he was his Tayler, and that Mr Fletcher staying for a suit of cloaths before he retired into the country, Death stopped his journey and laid him low here."

In the churchyard lie the remains of Philip

Massinger, who died at his home on the Bankside in 1639; also commemorated by a stone in the pavement of the choir. Anthony Wood writes: "His body, being accompanied by comedians, was buried in the middle of the churchyard on the 18th of March."

Sir Edward Dyer, the poet, and Philip Henslowe were also buried in this church, but there is no memorial of them.

SOUTHWICK PLACE

Dickens lived at No 6 in the spring of 1866.

SPANISH PLACE

(See Manchester Square.)

SPRING GARDENS

This is a short street at the east end of the Mall, leading into Trafalgar Square, which perpetuates the name of some pleasure-gardens, much frequented in the times of the Stuarts, where there were several springs of excellent water. One of these was so contrived that

when an unwary person happened to tread on a certain spot a jet of water sprang out of the ground at his feet—a form of practical joke not uncommon in those days. A traveller records in his "Journey to England" that: "In a garden joining to this palace [Whitehall] there is a *jet d'eau*, with a sundial, at which while strangers are looking, a quantity of water forced by a wheel which the gardener turns at a distance through a number of little pipes, plentifully sprinkles those that are standing round." In 1649 we find Evelyn "treating divers ladies of his relations" at Spring Gardens. A writer in 1659 describes it as an "enclosure not disagreeable, for the solemness of the grove, the warbling of the birds, and as it opens into the spacious walks at St James's. . . . It is usual here to find some of the young company till midnight; and the thickets of the garden seem to be contrived to all advantages of gallantry. . . . The ladies that have an inclination to be private, take Delight in the Close

Walks of Spring Gardens, where both Sexes meet and mutually serve one another as Guides to lose their way, and the Windings and Turnings in the little Wildernesses are so intricate that the most experienced Mothers have often lost themselves in looking for their Daughters."

The revels in these gardens at length exceeding all bounds, they were closed by royal order towards the end of the seventeenth century, and a new Spring Garden was opened at Lambeth, afterwards known as Vauxhall.

The old Spring Garden extended as far as Apsley House, and indeed some writers suppose that "The World's End," a public-house at Knightsbridge, was attached to these gardens. Pepys mentions it in his "Diary" on 31st May 1669: "Thence to 'The World's End,' a drinking-house by the Park, and there merry, and so home late."

In Spring Gardens, at one time or another, many famous taverns have stood—for instance, "The Grove," the entrance to which was by a

cellar, painted with shrubbery; "The Charing Cross Coffee-House," where curiosities were shown; "The Blue Posts," a favourite haunt of the Jacobites in the reign of William III.; and "The Bull's Head," next door to which Milton, when Latin secretary to Cromwell, lodged with "one Thompson." Colley Cibber, too had a house near by, in which he lived from 1711 to 1714.

Mrs Centlivre, a celebrated dramatic author of Queen Anne's reign, lived and died in a house overlooking Spring Gardens.

STATIONERS' HALL

Here took place the first performance of Dryden's ode *Alexander's Feast*, written for the anniversary of St Cecilia, which was annually celebrated by the stationers.

STOKE NEWINGTON

In 1748 Dr Isaac Watts died at the house of his friend, Sir Thomas Abney, which used to

stand on the site now occupied by Abney Park Cemetery. There is a statue of Dr Watts in the cemetery. He had lived with the Abneys for thirty-five years, most of which had been spent in Stoke Newington. Dr Gibbons writes: "that remarkably kind providence which brought the Doctor into Sir Thomas Abney's family, and continued him there till his death, a period of no less than thirty-six years. In the midst of his sacred labours for the glory of God, and good of his generation, he is seized with a most violent and threatening fever, which leaves him oppressed with great weakness, and puts a stop at least to his public services for four years. In this distressing season, doubly so to his active and pious spirit, he is invited to Sir Thomas Abney's family, nor ever removes from it till he had finished his days. Here he enjoyed the uninterrupted demonstrations of the truest friendship. Here, without any care of his own, he had everything which could contribute to the enjoyment of life, and favour

the unwearied pursuit of his studies. Here he dwelt in a family, which for piety, order, harmony and every virtue, was an house of God."

Thomas Day, the author of "Sandford and Merton," lived in Stoke Newington in his childish years, and went to school there until 1757.

The Grotes lived at one time in the Green Lane, Stoke Newington.

Mrs Barbauld died at a house in Church Street in 1825, and was buried in Stoke Newington Churchyard, near the southern entrance.

STRAND

At the west end of the Law Courts, Shire Lane, parallel with Chancery Lane, once ran into the Strand—it, and a number of other mean and disreputable streets and alleys, being swept away in 1868. At "The Cat and Fiddle," afterwards known as "The Trumpet," was first founded the famous Kit Kat Club, to which

Steele, Addison, Congreve, Garth, Vanbrugh, Pope, etc., belonged, and at which Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, when a child of seven, passed the happiest hour of her life, as the chosen toast of the club, passed from one to another, and overwhelmed with caresses, compliments, and sweetmeats.

At No. 103, where Simpson's now stands, once flourished the Fountaine Tavern, at which Johnson read *Irene* to Garrick in 1763, and of which Steele, Swift, and many others were frequenters.

In Devereux Court, on the site now occupied by Eldon Chambers, once stood the famous "Grecian." Here can still be seen a tablet and a bust of Essex which once decorated it, and its name is perpetuated by "Grecian Chambers" at the back. Here Addison's face was "very well known," and Akenside, Goldsmith, Sir Isaac Newton, and Steele were frequent visitors. There are many allusions to it in *The Spectator*. William Godwin lodged in a dozen different

places round and about the Strand during his earliest years in London.

No. 142, now a tourist ticket office, was once the residence of Chapman, the publisher, with whom "George Eliot" spent the first two years of her life in London—1851 to 1852. In Dr Johnson's days this house was the famous Turk's Head Coffee-House, a resort of literary men.

The site on which Terry's Theatre now stands was occupied in Thackeray's time by "The Coal Hole." Here he would often drop in at midnight for a Welsh rarebit, and listen to the glee-singing. It was the original of "The Cave of Harmony" in "The Newcomes" frequented by "Arthur Pendennis." Hither came one night "Colonel Newcome" and "Clive"; but they soon left, disgusted with the drunken singing of "Captain Costigan."

STRATFORD PLACE, OXFORD STREET

At No. 18 (unchanged) Sydney Smith stayed on some of his visits to London.

STRAWBERRY HILL

(See Twickenham.)

STREATHAM

The Thrales, Dr Johnson's great friends, whose acquaintance he made in 1765, and with whom he used to dine every Thursday, lived at Streatham Place, Streatham Park, on the south side of the Lower Common, but no trace of their house now remains.

SUFFOLK STREET, HAYMARKET

Swift lived here at one time in order to be near the Van Homrighs.

SURREY STREET, STRAND

Congreve lived here in 1728. Here he received the famous visit from Voltaire, who was so much disgusted at Congreve's desire to be considered a man of fashion rather than a literary man. "If you had been so unfortunate," said Voltaire, "as to have been a mere gentleman,

I should never have taken the trouble of coming to see you." Here too he was visited by four of the most beautiful women of the day—the actresses Mrs Bracegirdle and Mrs Oldfield, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough, "to the latter of whom he bequeathed a legacy of about ten thousand pounds, the accumulation of attentive parsimony, which, though to her superfluous and useless, might have given great assistance to the ancient family from which he descended, at that time, by the imprudence of his relations, reduced to difficulties and distress." "His studies were in his later days obstructed by cataracts in his eyes, which at last terminated in blindness. This melancholy state was aggravated by the gout, for which he sought relief by a journey to Bath, but being overturned in his chariot, complained from that time of a pain in his side, and died at his house in Surrey Street, in the Strand, Jan. 29, 1729" (S. Johnson).

SUSSEX PLACE, REGENT'S PARK

No. 24 was the house which belonged to Mrs Lockhart, where her father, Sir Walter Scott, used to stay when visiting London.

SYDENHAM

Byron in early boyhood went to a school in Wells Lane.

In 1804 Thomas Campbell went to live at a house now known as No. 13 Peak Hill Avenue. Here he remained for seventeen years, and wrote "Gertrude of Wyoming." George Ticknor wrote that Campbell "lives in a pleasant little box at Sydenham . . . a beautiful village." He lived very quietly here, devoting a large amount of his time to systematic work; sometimes he would give a dinner-party, at which such distinguished men as Tom Moore and Rogers would be present. The character of the neighbourhood has changed considerably since his day, and is much built over.

TAVISTOCK ROW

John Wolcot ("Peter Pindar") lodged in his garret at No. 13.

TAVISTOCK SQUARE

Tavistock House used to stand at the north-east corner of Tavistock Square, between Euston Square and Russell Square; it has now been pulled down. Eliza Cook, the poetess, lived here at one time. In 1818 Mary Russell Mitford stayed here, and in 1851 it became the property of Charles Dickens. Hans Christian Andersen visited him here in 1857. Here he wrote "Bleak House," "Hard Times," "Little Dorrit," "A Tale of Two Cities," and "Great Expectations." His favourite amusement was private theatricals; Wilkie Collins wrote specially for him *The Lighthouse* and *The Frozen Deep*; and many notabilities witnessed the performances—among them Carlyle, and Thackeray, who on one occasion was so overcome

with laughter that he fell off his chair. Here Dickens lived till 1860.

TEMPLE, THE

Middle Temple Hall, built in 1572, has not been substantially altered, except that the exterior stonework was renewed in the middle of the eighteenth century, since 1601, when *Twelfth Night* was performed before an audience of Shakespeare's contemporaries.

Temple Gardens are mentioned in Shakespeare's *Henry VI.*

Evelyn writes in his "Diary" in 1640: "I repaired with my brother to the Tearme to goe into the new lodgings (that were formerly in Essex Court), being a very handsome apartment just over against the Hall Court, but four payre of stayres high, w'ch gave us the advantage of a fairer prospect."

In 1737 Henry Fielding, aged twenty-one, became a student of the Middle Temple, and three years later, when he was called to the

bar, "chambers were assigned to him in Pump Court."

In 1749 Cowper had lodgings in the Middle Temple, and in 1754 he took chambers in the Inner Temple, and for several years devoted himself to writing. It was while he lived here that his family definitely refused to allow him to marry his cousin, which depressed him so greatly that his mind became unhinged. He endeavoured to commit suicide, and had eventually to be removed to an asylum.

Edmund Burke, while a student in the Middle Temple, lived at "The Pope's Head, over the shop of Jacob Robinson, bookseller and publisher, just within the Inner Temple Gateway." This shop, which has now disappeared, was on the west side of the gateway, and was afterwards numbered 16 Fleet Street.

Charles Lamb was born in 1775 in Crown Office Row, the eastern half of which has remained untouched. He writes: "I was born, and passed the first seven years of my life in

the Temple. Its church, its halls, its garden, its fountains, its river . . . these are of my oldest recollections. . . . Indeed it is the most elegant spot in the metropolis. What a transition for a countryman visiting London for the first time—the passing from the crowded Strand or Fleet Street, by unexpected avenues, into its magnificent ample squares, its classic green recesses. What a cheerful, liberal look hath that portion of it, which, from three sides, overlooks the greater garden: that goodly pile . . . confronting, with massy contrast, the lighter, older, more fantastically shrouded one, named of Harcourt, with the cheerful Crown Office Row (place of my kindly engendure), right opposite the stately stream, which washes the garden foot. . . . A man would give something to have been born in such a place." In 1800 Lamb returned to the Temple, and writes: "I live at No. 16 Mitre Court Buildings, a pistol-shot off Baron Maseres. . . . He lives on the ground floor for convenience of the gout; I

prefer the attic story for the air! . . . I have neither maid nor laundress. . . . My bed faces the river, so as by perking upon my haunches, and supporting my carcass with my elbows, without much wrying my neck, I can see the white sails glide by the bottom of King's Bench Walk, as I lie in my bed." Here he lived for nine years. After a few months in Southampton Buildings, he again writes: "About the end of May, we remove to No. 4 Inner Temple Lane, where I mean to live and die. . . . [It] looks out upon a gloomy churchyardlike court, called Hare Court, with three trees and a pump in it. . . . I was born near it, and used to drink at that pump when I was . . . six years old." Johnson's Buildings stands on the site of these chambers, but Hare Court is untouched. In after years he writes: "I thought we never could have been torn up from the Temple. Indeed, it was an ugly wrench. . . . We never can strike root so deep in any other ground." Many noted men have been students in

the Temple. Among others might be mentioned John Gower, Thomas Shadwell, William Wycherley, Nicholas Rowe, Francis Beaumont, William Congreve, John Horne Tooke, Thomas Day, Tom Moore, Sheridan, George Colman, Jun., Marston, and Ford.

Dr Johnson had chambers on that first floor of No. 1 Inner Temple Lane, on the site of which Johnson's Buildings now stand, from 1760-1765. Here Boswell paid him a first visit in 1763. He writes: "He received me very courteously; but it must be confessed that his apartment and furniture and morning dress were sufficiently uncouth. His brown suit of clothes looked very rusty; he had on a little old shrivelled unpowdered wig, which was too small for his head; his shirt neck and knees of his breeches were loose, his black worsted stockings ill drawn up; and he had a pair of unbuckled shoes by way of slippers. But all these slovenly peculiarities were forgotten the moment he began to talk." Boswell very soon afterwards took rooms in Farrar's

Buildings (since rebuilt) in order to be near Dr Johnson.

In 1764 Goldsmith had rooms at No. 2 Garden Court, Middle Temple, at the back of Fountain Court. (Garden Court has since been rebuilt.) Later on he took rooms on the second floor of No. 2 Brick Court, on the right-hand side, looking out over Temple Garden. Blackstone had the chambers immediately below. Here Goldsmith remained until his death on 4th April 1774, which occasioned universal sorrow, as, in spite of his peculiarities, he was greatly beloved and admired. When his funeral took place on 9th April the staircase at Brick Court was crowded with mourners of all conditions and ages. A stone slab, with the inscription "Here Lies Oliver Goldsmith," was erected in 1860 on the north side of Temple Church, as near as possible to the spot where he is supposed to have been buried.

Thackeray became a student in the Middle Temple in 1831. He had chambers at No. 1

Hare Court, but soon moved into No. 2 Brick Court. He writes: "I have been many a time in the Chambers in the Temple which were his [Goldsmith's], and passed up the staircase, which Johnson and Burke and Reynolds trod to see their friend, their poet, their kind Goldsmith—the stair on which the poor women sat weeping bitterly when they heard that the greatest and most generous of men was dead within the black oak door." Thackeray subsequently had rooms at No. 10 Crown Office Row, the block of buildings in which Lamb was born. Many of Thackeray's books contain references to the Temple, and many of his characters lived in these Inns of Court. "Pendennis" and "George Warrington" lived in Lamb Court. Here "Colonel Newcome" brought little "Clive" to see the former, and hither came "Helen Pendennis" to nurse her son when he was ill, and "Laura" also visited him. In Pump Court the "Hon. Algernon Percy Deuceace" and "Mr Richard Blewitt" resided ("Yellowplush Papers").

At No. 1 Mitre Court Lord Tennyson used to stay with his friend, Mr F. Lushington.

Fountain Court was the place where "Ruth Pinch" used to come to meet her brother. Dickens writes in "Martin Chuzzlewit": "There was a little plot between them, that Tom should always come out of the Temple by one way; and that was, past the fountain coming through Fountain Court, he was just to glance down the steps leading into Garden Court, and to look once all round him, and if Ruth had come to meet him, then he would see her . . . coming briskly up, with the best little laugh upon her face that ever played in opposition to the fountain, and beat it all to nothing."

At No. 3 Fountain Court, now no longer standing, William Blake went to live in 1821, in the rooms on the first floor. In the front room, from whence a view of the river could be obtained, his work-table was set up; the walls were covered with his pictures; and here he used to receive his friends. Everything was

clean and orderly, and though most poorly furnished, the rooms were looked upon as "enchanted" by his admirers, who called it "The House of the Interpreter." Crabb Robinson describes him in those days as having "a most interesting appearance . . . sixty-eight—pale, with a Socratic countenance, and an expression of great sweetness, though with something of languor about it, except when animated, and then he has about him an air of inspiration." Here he remained until the day of his death, 12th August 1827, just before the completion of his seventieth year. As he lay on his deathbed beautiful songs fell from his lips in praise of his Maker; but when his wife drew near to catch them more distinctly, he said: "My beloved! they are not *mine*! No! they are *not* mine!" Nicholas Rowe, who died on 30th April 1692, was buried in the Temple Church.

THREADNEEDLE STREET

Sir Thomas More was educated at St Anthony's

Free School, which stood on the site now occupied by the Consolidated Bank, at No. 52. The South Sea House, celebrated by Lamb, once stood in this street. Here he was employed for a short time when he left school. He writes: "Reader . . . didst thou never observe a melancholy-looking handsome brick and stone edifice to the left, where Threadneedle Street abuts upon Bishopsgate? I daresay thou hast often admired its magnificent portals, ever gaping wide, and disclosing to view a grave court with cloisters and pillars, with few or no traces of goers-in or comers-out." This South Sea House was partly destroyed by fire in 1826, and a modern South Sea House stands upon its site.

George Grote, at the age of sixteen, became a clerk in his father's bank at No. 62 in 1810, living there until his marriage in 1820, when he moved into a house "in the court adjoining," where he lived for many years, and began the "History of Greece."

TORRINGTON SQUARE

At No. 30 Christina Rossetti lived with her mother and aunts, enduring nineteen years of long and painful illness in a "small upper back bedroom, whose only outlook was to the tall dingy walls of adjacent houses."

TOTHILL STREET, WESTMINSTER

Thomas Southerne "lived for many years at Mr Whyte's, an oilman's, in Tothill Street, against Dartmouth Street. . . . The house had the date of 1671 upon it." This house, No. 4, was afterwards pulled down, and the "Cock Tavern" now stands upon its site, still bearing, however, the date 1671.

In 1780 Edmund Burke lived in a house at the end of this street, which stood on part of the site formerly occupied by the Old Gatehouse.

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD

At No. 79 stands the Tottenham Court Road Chapel, erected by George Whitefield in 1756.

Here John Wesley preached Whitefield's funeral sermon in 1756.

TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS

The "Swan Inn," on the north-west corner of Tottenham High Cross, was a favourite resort of Izaak Walton. Here he used to come on the occasions when he went a-fishing in the River Lea, at a distance of five minutes' walk.

TOWER HILL

Sir Thomas More was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1535.

William Penn went to a private school on Tower Hill in 1657.

Thomas Otway, Dr Johnson tells us, "went out . . . almost naked, in a rage of hunger, and finding a gentleman in a neighbouring coffee house, asked him for a shilling. The gentleman gave him a guinea; and Otway . . . bought a roll, and was choked by the first mouthful." This is said to have occurred at the "Sign of the Bull" on Tower Hill.

TOWER, THE

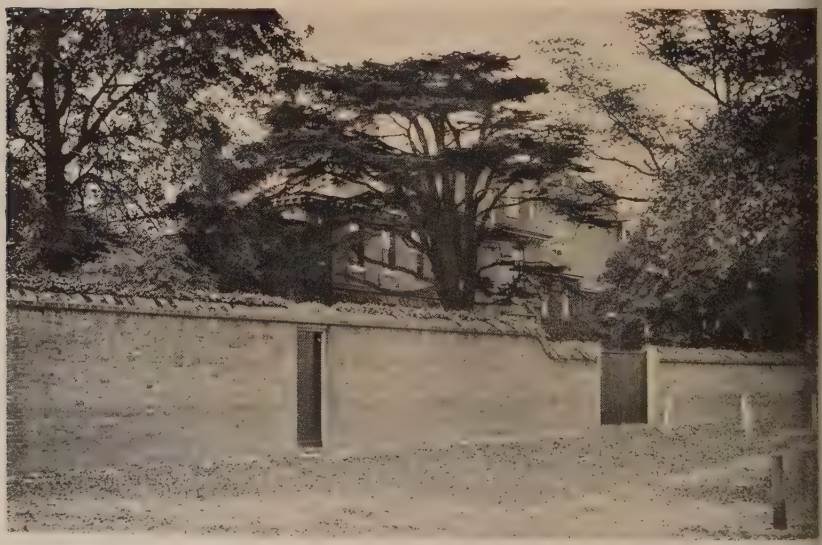
Some famous prisoners in the Tower were: Sir Thomas More, who was imprisoned here for thirteen months in 1534; Sir Walter Raleigh, imprisoned here first in 1592, and again in 1603, when he remained for twelve years, and wrote his "History of the World," and various other works; Samuel Pepys in 1679-1680; Penn, who here wrote "No Cross, no Crown"; George Wither, and John Horne Tooke.

TWICKENHAM

In 1592 Queen Elizabeth was the guest of Lord Bacon at Twickenham.

Pope went to live at a villa at Twickenham in 1718, and here he remained until his death in 1744. It was pulled down at the beginning of the nineteenth century, but the grotto in which he used to write, and where so many distinguished visitors sat with him, still remains, and is now the property of Mr Labouchere. The villa, which stood on the banks of the

TWICKENHAM PARISH CHURCH, where Pope was buried. (See pp. 308, 309.)



CHESTER HOUSE, Wimbledon Common, where John Horne Tooke lived in 1802. (See p. 334.

Thames, was surrounded by a large garden, which Pope laid out with enthusiastic care. At his urgency Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, then his fast friend, and her husband came to live near him in Saville House (still standing), "a fine old red-brick mansion with tall roofs." Here they lived for several years, until the fast friendship changed into bitter enmity. At Twickenham Pope completed his translation of the "Iliad," and wrote the "Dunciad," "Imitations of Horace," "Moral Essays," etc. etc. He died on 30th May 1744, and was buried in Twickenham Church, at the east end of the middle aisle. A monument was erected to his memory by Warburton seventeen years later, with an epitaph written by Pope himself.

In 1747 Horace Walpole took a cottage at Strawberry Hill, which still stands on rising ground about 300 yards from the Thames. In 1747 it was only a cottage standing in small grounds, but during his fifty summers of residence he improved and enlarged it out of all recognition.

Henry Fielding rented two rooms in a house in Back Lane, Twickenham, immediately after his marriage in 1847.

At Chapel House, Montpelier Row, which overlooked the parks of General Peel and the Duc d'Aumale, Alfred Tennyson went to live after his marriage and accession to the Laureateship. The entrance was through a square hall, with a fine old staircase, on which stood the carved figure of a mitred bishop, "as if to bless the passers-by." In this house and its little garden the Tennysons spent some happy days, frequently visited by friends from London—among others, Coventry Patmore, Palgrave, Jowett, etc. Here his eldest son, the present Lord Tennyson, was born, and christened at Twickenham Church, his godfathers being Henry Hallam and F. Denison Maurice.

UNION ROAD, NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY

The office for stamping weights and measures

which stands in this road was formerly the chief entrance to Horsemonger Lane Jail, the remainder of the site of which is now a recreation-ground. Here Leigh Hunt was imprisoned for two years in 1813, for his libel upon the Prince Regent in *The Examiner*. Byron, Moore, Lamb, and many other friends visited him here. He writes: "I papered the walls with a trellis of roses; I had the ceiling coloured with clouds and sky; the barred windows were screened with venetian blinds; and when my bookcases were set up, with their busts and flowers, and a pianoforte made its appearance, perhaps there was not a handsomer room on that side of the water."

UPPER BERKELEY STREET

At No. 28 Letitia E. Landon lodged in 1836.

UPPER CHEYNE ROW, CHELSEA

(See Chelsea.)

UPPER GLOUCESTER PLACE, DORSET SQUARE

At No. 16 Robert Buchanan was living in 1877.

UPPER GORDON STREET, BLOOMSBURY

Here William Morris and Burne Jones lived together in 1856-57.

UPPER THAMES STREET

At St Benet's Church Henry Fielding was married on 27th November 1747.

UXBRIDGE ROAD

Richard Baxter lived for some years after the Restoration at Acton, then "a village on the Uxbridge Road," in a "house near the church." Henry Fielding spent the greater part of the last year of his life at Fordhook, on the Uxbridge Road. He writes in his Diary on 26th July 1754, the day on which he started for Lisbon never to return: "On this day the most

melancholy sun I ever beheld arose, and found me awake at my home at Fordhook. . . . At twelve precisely my coach was at the door, which I was no sooner told than I kissed my children all around, and went into it with some little resolution."

Mrs Jameson lived with her family from 1803 to 1806 at Hanwell, on the Uxbridge Road.

VALE OF HEALTH

(See Hampstead.)

VAUXHALL

Between the Kensington Park Road and the London and South-Western Railway lies a district once covered by gardens, which for nearly a century and a half were the favourite resort of wit, rank, gallantry, and fashion, and immortalised by Addison, Fielding, Goldsmith, Horace Walpole, Madame d'Arblay, and Thackeray. No trace now remains of these gardens except in the names of the adjacent streets. In July 1661 Evelyn writes of "the

new Spring Garden at Lambeth." Addison describes a visit to it in *The Spectator* of 20th May 1712. He writes: "When I considered the fragrancy of the walks and bowers, with the choirs of birds that sung upon the trees . . . I could not but look upon the place as a kind of Mahometan Paradise." Fielding writes in "Amelia": "The extreme beauty and elegance of the place is well known . . . and happy for me that it is so, since to give an adequate description would exceed my powers." Hither "Pendennis" went with an order that admitted the "Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and friend," rescued "Captain Costigan" from an uncomfortable predicament, and made the acquaintance of pretty "Fanny Bolton." The gardens were closed in 1859.

VICTORIA SQUARE, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD

Thomas Campbell lived at No. 8, on the south side of the square, in 1840.

VILLIERS STREET, STRAND

Evelyn writes in his "Diary" on 17th November 1683: "I took a house in Villiers Street . . . for the winter, having many important concerns to despatch, and for the education of my daughters."

Steele had a house in this street from 1715 to 1725.

On a portion of the site now occupied by an extension of Villiers Street once stood No. 30 Hungerford Stairs, where was Warren's Blacking Manufactory, in which, at the age of twelve, Charles Dickens earned a few shillings a week, on which he lived, by tying up and labelling pots of blacking. He describes it in Chapter XI. of "David Copperfield" under the name of "Murdstone & Grinby's warehouse down in Blackfriars." It was a "crazy old house with a wharf of its own, abutting on the water when the tide was in, and on the mud when the tide was out, and literally overrun with rats." It is now replaced by a row of stone buildings,

and the Embankment has risen out of the mud.

VINE STREET, WESTMINSTER

Charles Churchill was born in this street in 1731.

WARDOUR STREET, SOHO

In the churchyard of St Anne's William Hazlitt was buried in September 1830. His grave, which stands against the centre wall of the church on the Wardour Street side, on the right hand, is marked by a flat stone, with a long and remarkable inscription.

Sheridan had occasional recourse to Harrison's pawnshop at No. 143.

WARWICK CRESCENT

At No. 19 Robert Browning went to live with his son, a few months after the death of his wife, in the autumn of 1866. The house and its surroundings were utterly distasteful to him,

and he yearned for the time when he would have done with it all, and be free to return to the sunshiny beauty of Italy. In the meantime he devoted himself to the education of his son, intending to prepare him himself for a university career, and as the years went by, and the bitterness of his grief for the loss of his wife softened, he grew to look upon London as a home, the proper sphere for the development of his energies, and even to appreciate the position of his house. In 1867 the M.A. degree by diploma of the University of Oxford was conferred on him, and he was made Honorary Fellow of Balliol College. In 1868-69 the four volumes of "The Ring and the Book" appeared, and his genius was at last fully recognised—*The Athenæum* speaking of it as "the most precious and profound spiritual treasure that England had produced since the days of Shakespeare." On the death of his father in June 1866 his sister came to live with him, and never afterwards quitted him. He re-

mained in this house until June 1887. This house was recently pulled down in the interests of municipal reform.

WATER LANE

(See Apothecaries' Hall.)

WELBECK STREET

At No. 58 the Brownings stayed on one of their visits to London in 1852-3. From here Mrs Browning wrote to congratulate Tennyson on the birth of his eldest son.

WELLCLOSE SQUARE, SHADWELL

(See Shadwell.)

WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND

No. 26 (formerly No. 11) used to be the office of *All the Year Round*. Here in 1860 Dickens had furnished rooms, which he occupied again in 1867. The house still stands at the south corner of Tavistock Street and Wellington Street.

The office of *Household Words* used to stand in Wellington Street, nearly opposite the Lyceum. It has been swept away in the Strand improvements.

WELLS LANE

(See Sydenham.)

WELL WALK

(See Hampstead.)

WESTMINSTER

"Geoffrey Chaucer, 'the first illuminer of the English language,' had the lease for a tenement adjoining the White Rose Tavern which abutted upon the Old Lady Chapel of the Abbey, at a yearly rent of 53s. 4d. from Christmas A.D. 1399, for fifty-three years." On the site of these premises King Henry VII.'s Mausoleum was built in 1502.

In St Margaret's, Westminster, lies the body of William Caxton, who first introduced printing into England, and worked for many years in

the precincts of Westminster Abbey. In the chancel lies the satirical poet, John Skelton, whom Erasmus called "the light and glory of English literature"; also Thomas Churchyard, a poet of the days of Henry VIII. Under the high altar are the headless remains of Sir Walter Raleigh, and next to him, on the south side of the altar, lies James Harrington, author of "Oceana."

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Geoffrey Chaucer was buried in the Poets' Corner in 1400. He lies at the entrance of St Benedict's Chapel, and the grave was marked by a plain slab, afterwards taken away. In 1551 his remains were removed to the present tomb, which was erected by Nicholas Brigham, himself a poet.

Edmund Spenser was buried near Chaucer in the Poets' Corner in 1599 at the expense of the Earl of Essex, whose money he had refused while living. His hearse was attended by poets,

and mournful elegies and poems, with the pens that wrote them, were thrown into his grave. Francis Beaumont was buried at the entrance of St Benedict's Chapel on 9th March 1616, close to Chaucer, in an unmarked grave.

Michael Drayton was buried "in the south aisle near to Chaucer's grave and Spenser's, where his monument stands," in 1631.

Ben Jonson's grave was "dug not far from Drayton's." Aubrey writes: "He lies buryed in the north aisle in the path of Square Stone [the rest is lozenge] opposite to the scutcheon of Robertus de Ros, with this inscription only on him, in a pavement square, blew marble, about 14 inches square: 'O Rare Ben Jonson.'" When the nave was repaved in 1821 this stone was taken up and fitted into its present position in the north wall of the nave.

There is the monogram I. W., and the date 1658, scratched by Izaak Walton on a memorial to Isaac Casaubon in the south transept.

Abraham Cowley was buried "next to Chaucer's monument" on 3rd August 1667. Evelyn was present at the funeral, and notes in his "Diary": "[The] corpse . . . was . . . conveyed to Westminster Abbey, in a hearse with six horses and all funeral decency; near a hundred coaches of noblemen and persons of quality following, among them all the wits of the town, divers bishops and clergymen."

Sir William Davenant was buried in Westminster Abbey in 1668. Aubrey writes: "His body was carried in a hearse from the playhouse to Westminster Abbey, where at the great west dore he was received by the Singing Men and Choristers, who sang the Service of the Church to his grave, which is in the South Crosse Aisle, on which, on a paving stone of marble is writt in imitation of that on Ben Jonson, 'O rare Sr. Wm. Davenant.'"

There is a monument to Thomas Shadwell (who died on 19th December 1692) in Westminster Abbey, but he was buried at Chelsea.

John Dryden was buried between the graves of Chaucer and Cowley on 13th May 1700. Scott tells us: "On that day the celebrated Dr Garth pronounced a Latin oration over the remains of his departed friend, which were then with considerable state, preceded by a band of music and attended by a numerous procession of carriages, transported to Westminster Abbey."

Nicholas Rowe was buried on 19th December 1718, "over against Chaucer; his body being attended by a select number of his friends, and the Dean and Choir officiating at his funeral."

Joseph Addison was buried in the north aisle of Henry the Seventh's Chapel in June 1719, but the monument to his memory in the Poets' Corner was not erected till 1808. Macaulay writes: "Addison's body lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber, and was borne thence to the Abbey at dead of night. The choir sang a funeral hymn. Bishop Atterbury, one of those Tories who had loved and honored the

most accomplished of the Whigs, met the corpse, and led the procession by torchlight round the Shrine of St Edward, and the graves of the Plantagenets, to the Chapel of Henry VII."

Matthew Prior was buried in Westminster Abbey on 18th September 1721, "where on a monument, for which, as the last piece of human vanity, he left five hundred pounds, is engraved" a long Latin epitaph, setting forth, with great eulogy, some of the public acts of his life.

Sir Isaac Newton was buried in front of the choir on 28th March 1727 after lying in state in the Jerusalem Chamber. The funeral was attended by the members of the Royal Society, and the expenses defrayed by public subscription.

William Congreve was buried in the south aisle of the nave, near the grave of Mr Oldfield, in 1729, after lying in state in the Jerusalem Chamber. A monument was erected to his memory by Henrietta, Duchess of Marl-

borough, to whom he had left a legacy of £10,000.

John Gay was buried in Westminster Abbey at eight o'clock on the evening of 23rd December 1732. Lord Chesterfield and Pope were among the mourners. The epitaph on his grave, composed by himself, is:

> "Life is a jest and all things show it;
> I thought so once and now I know it."

There is a monument to the memory of James Thomson, who died on 27th August 1748, in Westminster Abbey, though his body lies in Richmond Church.

Dr Johnson was buried in Westminster Abbey on 20th December 1748. Dr Samuel Parr writes: "He was followed to the Abbey by a large troop of friends. Ten mourning coaches were ordered by the executors for those invited. Besides these, eight of his friends . . . clubbed for two more carriages. But . . . there was no anthem or choir service performed. . . .

He lies nearly under Shakspere's monument, with Garrick at his right hand, just opposite the monument erected not long ago for Goldsmith by him and some of his friends."

Richard Brinsley Sheridan was buried "in the Poets' Corner" in 1816.

Thomas Campbell was buried in the Poets' Corner on 3rd July 1844.

Lord Macaulay was buried at the foot of Addison's statue on 9th January 1860.

George Grote was buried in the Poets' Corner in 1871.

Lord Lytton was buried in Westminster Abbey in 1873.

Charles Dickens was one of the last literary men to be buried in Westminster Abbey. On the day of his death, 9th June 1870, Dean Stanley sent an intimation, through a friend to the family, that if they wished the novelist to be buried in the Abbey he would consider the matter. This intimation apparently never reached the family, but on the Monday follow-

ing an article appeared in *The Times* strongly advocating the Abbey as the fitting burial-place for so great a man. At eleven o'clock on the same morning Forster and Charles Dickens the younger called on the Dean in regard to the matter, and he at once consented; but Forster said: "Do not consent until you hear what are the conditions upon which alone I can allow it." The Dean answered: "Let me hear them." Mr Forster said: "The first condition is that there shall be only two mourning coaches, with mourners sufficient to fill them." "That," the Dean said, "is entirely an affair of the family. Do as you like." "The second condition is that there shall be no plumes, trappings or funereal pomp of any kind." "That," the Dean replied, "is a matter between you and the undertaker, and no concern of mine." "The third condition is that the place and time of the interment shall be unknown—beforehand." To this too the Dean consented. The secret was kept, the

body was brought to London in the night, and as soon as the Abbey was closed the grave-diggers set to work. "At nine on Tuesday," says Mr Prothero, "a solitary hearse with two mourning coaches drove into Dean's Yard without attracting any attention whatever. There were about ten or twelve people—mourners—present. . . . As the small procession quitted the Abbey, Dean Stanley suggested to Forster that it might be well to give the public a chance of showing its feeling and affection, and allow the grave to remain open for the day. Forster agreed, saying: 'Yes, now my work is over, and you may do what you like.'" "At eleven," says the Dean, "all the newspaper reporters began to arrive to know when the funeral was to take place. Meantime the rumour had spread, and thousands came to see the grave. . . ." Every class was there, and the Dean describes the enormous amount of flowers dropped down into the grave.

Robert Browning was buried in the Poets'

Corner in Westminster Abbey on 31st December 1889. An enormous and reverential crowd assisted at the ceremony, and three verses of Mrs Browning's poem "The Sleep," set to music by Dr Bridge, were sung for the first time. Between the ages of fourteen and twenty William Blake was apprenticed to Basire, an engraver, who commissioned him to draw all the mediæval monuments and tombs in Westminster Abbey for a book on church architecture he had in preparation. While at work Blake was so hindered by the Westminster boys that he was compelled to complain to the Dean, who forthwith issued strict instructions that no boy was to enter the Abbey without special permission.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL

On the authority of Izaak Walton we learn that Ben Jonson was a pupil in this school, "in the 6th degree, that is the uppermost fforme . . . at which time his father dyed, and his mother

married a bricklayer, who made him [much against his will] to help in his trade."

George Herbert was a pupil in this school, leaving in 1609.

Abraham Cowley was a pupil, leaving in 1636. It was said of him "that he had this defect in his memory at that time, that his teachers never could bring it to retain the ordinary rules of grammar"; nevertheless, a "volume of his poems was not only written but printed in his fifteenth year," and while yet at school he produced a comedy called *Love's Riddle.*

John Dryden was a pupil under Dr Busby, and the old form in which he carved his name is still preserved. Even here he showed signs of poetical talent.

Locke was contemporary with Dryden, being sent to this school in 1646, and remaining five or six years.

Nathaniel Lee was a pupil here, leaving in 1668.

Matthew Prior was sent here as a small boy by his uncle, and was under Dr Busby.

Nicholas Rowe was a pupil under Dr Busby, and chosen King's Scholar in 1688, when he was twelve years of age. "His exercises are said to have been written with uncommon degrees of excellence."

Charles Churchill was sent here in 1739, and remained ten years.

William Cowper was sent here in 1731, remaining until he was eighteen. While a pupil here "he received one of those impressions which had so strong an effect on his after life. Crossing the burial-ground one dark evening, towards his home in the school, he saw the glimmering lantern of a grave-digger at work. He approached to look on, with a boyish craving for horrors, and was struck by a skull, heedlessly thrown out of the crowded earth."

George Colman, Sen., was a contemporary of Cowper's, and went to school here while living with his widowed mother in the south-west corner of St James's Park.

Another contemporary of Cowper's was Richard

Cumberland, who entered the school in 1744, remaining "half a year in the shell, and one year in the sixth." He left when he was fourteen.

Edward Gibbon entered the school in 1749, but only remained a very short time on account of his health.

John Horne Tooke spent two years here.

George Colman, Jun., was educated here.

Robert Southey was sent here in 1788, leaving in disgrace in 1792.

WEYMOUTH STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE

The Procters ("Barry Cornwall" and his family) went to live in a house on the north side of this street, near Beaumont Street, in 1861. Here they remained thirteen years, and here "Barry Cornwall" died in 1874.

WHITEFRIARS

This district was at one time looked upon as

a sanctuary, and afforded an asylum to all sorts of abandoned characters, who called it "Alsatia." It was immortalised by Shadwell in his "Squire of Alsatia" and by Sir Walter Scott in his "Fortunes of Nigel." In 1697 it was abolished by Act of Parliament.

James Shirley, the dramatist, was a school teacher in the time of the Commonwealth in Whitefriars.

WHITEHALL GARDENS

Lord Beaconsfield lived at No. 2 in 1873.

WIGMORE STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE

At No. 40 (formerly No. 46, and since rebuilt) Tom Moore lived in 1801.

WILDERNESS ROW, CLERKENWELL ROAD

(See Clerkenwell.)

WIMBLEDON

In 1802 John Horne Tooke went to live in a cottage, now transformed into a mansion and called Chester Towers, which is still standing, on the south-west corner of Wimbledon Common, facing the Green, not far from the "Hand in Hand" and the "Crooked Billet." Rogers writes: "I often dined with Tooke at Wimbledon, and always found him most pleasant and most witty. There his friends would drop in upon him without any invitation."

Captain Marryat often stayed with his father and mother in Wimbledon House, which still stands on the south side of Wimbledon Park. We are told in his "Life and Letters" that: "The apartment he occupied . . . and in which he wrote, was one upon the second story overlooking the Park; and in this room, at a table covered with an African lion's skin and on a little old black leather blotting-book, worn with use and replete to bursting with ruled foolscap, several of his books were composed."

Marryat also lived in Gothic House, south of Wimbledon Common, on the road to Kingston.

WIMBLEDON PARK ROAD, WANDSWORTH

When "George Eliot" linked her life with George Henry Lewes in February 1858 they went to live in Holly Lodge. Here they remained two years, and here she wrote "The Mill on the Floss."

WIMPOLE STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE

Edmund Burke lived here after his marriage in 1756.

At No. 67, marked by a tablet, Henry Hallam lived for many years. Here he wrote "Europe during the Middle Ages" and the "Constitutional History of England." Hither came Tennyson to meet Arthur Hallam, and made the street famous by his references to it in "In Memoriam."

At No. 50, in a house marked by a tablet, Elizabeth Barrett, afterwards Mrs Browning, lived with her father and sisters from 1838 to 1846. Most of her days in this house were spent in a sick-room, and she was not permitted to stir from the sofa, even to cross two rooms to her bed. Here she made the acquaintance of Mrs Jameson, who was visiting friends at No. 51. Here Robert Browning first saw the poetess, and began the courtship, conducted in secret because of Elizabeth's father, "a man of strange eccentricity and selfishness who thought that the lives of all his children should be devoted exclusively to himself, and who forbade any of them to think of marriage"; and it was from this house that Miss Barrett slipped out in December 1846 to become Browning's wife, and stole away a few days later to join her husband for that Continental journey which gave back life to one who had been regarded as doomed to an early grave.

WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET

(See Fleet Street.)

WOBURN BUILDINGS, EUSTON ROAD

In 1831 Carlyle lodged at No. 6 when in quest of a publisher for "Sartor Resartus."

WOODSTOCK STREET

Here Dr Johnson settled himself with his "Tetty" when he first arrived in London in search of fame and fortune. Boswell writes: "He now [1737] removed to London with Mrs Johnson. His lodgings were for some time in Woodstock Street, near Hanover Square."

WYNDHAM PLACE, BRYANSTON SQUARE

Letitia E. Landon was married in 1838 at St Mary's Church in Wyndham Place. Lord Lytton gave her away.

YORK MEWS, FULHAM ROAD

On his marriage in 1811 Tom Moore came to live with his wife at York Mews (formerly York Place). His wife was Miss Bessie Dyke, a native of Kilkenny, "a charming and amiable young actress of considerable ability . . . very domestic in her tastes and possessed [of] much energy of character, tact and sound judgment."

YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN

At No 4, then occupied by Bohn, the publisher, De Quincey wrote the "Confessions of an Opium Eater" in a little back room, where he was frequently visited by Tom Hood and Charles Lamb.

YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER

At No. 19 John Milton lived for eight years. It was then "a pretty garden house," opening into St James's Park. Here his first wife died, and he composed one of the most beautiful of

his sonnets to her memory: "Methought I saw my late espoused Saint." He soon after married again. Here he completely lost the use of his eyes. In 1812 William Hazlitt took this house, purely because it had been Milton's. In his day it faced upon York Street. He placed upon the front of the house a stone, with the inscription: "Sacred to Milton, the Prince of Poets." Patmore records a visit to Hazlitt here: "On knocking at the door it was, after a long interval, opened by a sufficiently neat-handed domestic. The outer door led immediately from the street [down a step] into an empty apartment, indicating an uninhabited house, and I supposed I had mistaken the number; but on asking for the object of my search I was shown to a door which opened . . . on to a ladder-like staircase, bare like the rest, which led to a dark, bare landing-place, and thence to a large square wainscoted apartment. The great curtainless windows of this room looked upon some dingy trees; the whole of the wall over and about the chimney-

piece was entirely covered, up to the ceiling, by names written in pencil, of all sizes and characters, and in all directions, commemorative of visits of curiosity to the house of . . . (John Milton). . . . At the table sat Hazlitt."

This house was pulled down in 1877. The gardens now form part of the lawn of Queen Anne's Mansions.

YOUNG STREET

(See Kensington.)

INDEX

Abney, Sir Thomas, 287, 288
"Absalom and Achitophel," 119
Adam, John and Robert, 1, 2
"Adam Bede," 245
Addison, Joseph, 63, 68, 127, 128, 130, 131, 141, 150, 155, 165, 178, 179, 187, 189, 203, 224, 248, 249, 253, 260, 262, 267, 290, 313, 314, 323, 326
"Adventures of Dr Syntax," 36
"Adventures of Philip," 221
Ainsworth, Harrison, 34
Akenside, Mark, 28, 89, 131, 220, 226, 236, 290
"Alchemist, The," 27
Allen, Matthew, 72
Almack's, 194
"Amelia," 314
Andersen, Hans Christian, 295
Apsley House, 181, 286
Arnold, Matthew, 192
Ashburton, Lady, 20
"Asolando," 98
Atterbury, Bishop, 323
Aubrey, 2, 17, 35, 67, 88, 114, 147, 197, 234, 321, 322
Aumale, Duc d', 310
Austen, Jane, 165

Bacon, Lord, 46, 130, 140, 167, 208, 266, 308
Baillie, Joanna, 157, 158
Barbauld, Mrs, 151, 156, 217, 289
"Barnaby Rudge," 99
Barnard's Inn, 177
Basire, 329
Baxter, Richard, 28, 35, 312
Beaconsfield, Earl of (Benjamin d'Israeli), 7, 29, 33, 92, 149, 175, 231, 333
Beauclerk, Topham, 122, 123
Beaumont, Francis, 17, 65, 300, 321
Becket, James, 115
Benn, Alfred, 44
Bentham, Jeremy, 242
Bentley, Dr Richard, 213
Berry, the Misses, 92, 93
Black, William, 49, 173
Blake, William, 42, 49, 149, 165, 166. 238, 239, 281, 303, 304, 329
"Bleak House," 56, 80, 109, 177, 199, 295
Blessington, Earl of, 258, 259
Blessington, Lady, 6, 7, 34, 90, 163, 206, 258, 259, 271
Bolingbroke, Lord, 20, 259
Boscawen, Mrs, 172
Boswell, James, 33, 59, 86, 111, 120, 122, 123, 125, 126, 136, 137, 145, 150, 155, 250, 300, 337
Bouchier, Catherine, 149
Bracegirdle, Mrs, 181, 293
Braddon, Miss, 276
Bradshaigh, Lady, 134
Brawne, Fanny, 143, 146, 157
Brewster, 267
Bridge, Dr, 329
Brigham, Nicholas, 320
Brontë, Anne, 233
Brontë, Charlotte, 190, 194, 233
Brookfield, 20
Brougham, Lord, 25, 59, 259
Brown, Charles, 156

Browning, Elizabeth Barrett, 98, 100, 138, 208, 215, 318, 329, 335, 336
Browning, Robert, 20, 52, 97, 98, 100, 208, 214, 247, 316, 317, 318, 328, 336
Buchanan, Robert, 312
Bulwer, Lady, 160
Bunyan, John, 48, 275
Burbage, 12
Burke, Edmund, 62, 104, 136, 137, 226, 297, 302, 335
Burney, Dr, 238, 267, 268
Burton, Mrs, 210
Busby, Dr, 330, 331
Butler, Samuel, 85, 88, 89, 140, 196, 246
Byron, Lord, 4, 6, 7, 23, 33, 44, 144, 160, 180, 208, 225, 237, 254, 255, 262, 263, 274, 294, 311

Campbell, Thomas, 104, 198, 208, 210, 220, 255, 264, 273, 294, 314, 326
Canning, 259
Carew, Thomas, 65, 196
Carlyle, John, 72
Carlyle, Thomas, 12, 20, 70, 71, 72, 106, 169, 191, 192, 214, 295, 337
Carter, Elizabeth, 81, 172, 243, 280
Casaubon, Isaac, 321
Catt, Christopher, 155
Cave, Edward, 81
Caxton, William, 319
"Cecilia," 30
Centlivre, Mrs, 88, 287
Chapman, George, 252
Charles II., 40, 75, 103, 113, 206, 235, 236, 244
Chatham, Earl of, 257
Chatterton, Thomas, 44, 111, 274
Chaucer, Geoffrey, 10, 34, 35, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323
Chaworth, Mr, 225
Chesterfield, Earl of, 22, 149, 236, 256, 280, 325
Chester Towers, 334
"Chimes, The," 198
"Christmas Carol, The," 99
Churches — Chapel Royal, 83; Chelsea, 67; Christchurch, Enfield, 110; Ealing Old Church, 105; Fulham, 133; Grosvenor Chapel, 280; Hampstead, 158; Kensington, 190; Mayfair Chapel, 172; Old St Pancras, 221; Putney Parish, 241; Richmond, 245, 325; St Bartholomew's, 19; St Benet's, 312; St Bride's, 9, 119; St Clement Dane, 126; St Dunstan's, 114, 127; St Dunstan's, Canterbury, 68, 204; St Edmund-le-Martyr, 203; St George's, 36, 37, 38; St George's, Hanover Square, 222; St Giles's, 252, 253; St James's, 236; St James's, Clerkenwell, 81; St John the Evangelist, 274; St Luke's, Chelsea, 68, 73; St Margaret's, Westminster, 319; St Mary's, 188; St Mary-at-Hill, 105; St Marylebone, 208; St Michael's, Highgate, 168; St Mildred's, 41; St Nicholas's, Deptford, 96; St Olave's, 163, 164; St Paul's, 169, 233, 268; St Paul's, Covent Garden, 88; St Swithin's, 54; St Vedast's, 66; Sardinian Chapel, 54; Savoy Chapel, 270; Southwark Cathedral, 282; Temple, 301; Twickenham, 389, 310
Churchill, C., 274, 316, 331
Churchyard, T., 320
Cibber, Colley, 24, 25, 250, 251, 261, 279, 287
"Clarissa," 151, 152
Clarke, Charles Cowden, 110, 242
Clubs — Alfred's, 6; Athenæum, 228; Boodle's 264; Brooks's, 264; Brothers', 225; Cocoa Tree, 95, 261, 262; Conservative, 263;

Clubs (*continued*)—
Crockford's, 264; Devonshire, 264; East India Service, 258; Garrick, 193; Honourable Society of Jackers, 240; Ivy Lane, or King's Head, 185; Kit Kat, 154, 155, 225, 289; Literary, or The Club, 136, 137, 259; Mermaid, 65; Museum, 219; Reform, 228; White's, 261
Cobbett, William, 124
Coffee and Chocolate Houses—
Bedford, The, 21; British, The, 59, 224; Button's, 249, 250; Chapter, The, 233; Charing Cross, 287; Coal Hole, 291; Cocoa Tree, 224, 261; Don Saltero's, 69; George, The, 224; Jack's, 94; Nando's, 128; Pantock's, 1; Pontack's, 1; Rochford's, Mrs, 224; St James's, 224, 260, 261, 264; Slaughter's, 266; Smyrna, 224; Southampton, 278; Tom's, 250; White's, 224, 261; White Rose, 319; Wills', 247, 248.
Coleridge, S. T., 46, 56, 76, 77, 112, 154, 168, 169, 170, 193, 202, 217, 218, 226, 227, 281
Collins, Wilkie, 193, 295
Colman, George, 136, 145, 190, 201, 250, 331
Colman, George, Jr., 44, 59, 190, 201, 276, 300, 332
Congreve, 8, 114, 155, 181, 290, 292, 300, 322, 323, 324, 330
Cook, Eliza, 295
Cooke, William, 36
Cornwall, Barry (B. Procter), 7, 162, 163, 247, 279, 332
Cotton, 65
Cowley, Abraham, 20, 74, 75
Cowper, 108, 166, 297, 331
Crabbe, George, 6, 52, 62, 89, 157, 180
Craik, 260
Cremorne, 74
"Cricket on the Hearth," 99
Cromwell, 287
Crosby, Sir John, 90
Cross, John Walter, 159
Cruden, Alexander, 184, 246
Cumberland, Richard, 22, 213, 332
Cunningham, A., 186, 188

D'Arblay, General, 102
D'Arblay, Madame (Fanny Burney), 29, 102, 150, 205, 237, 242, 244, 268, 313
Darwin, Charles, 138
Davenant, Sir William, 9, 102, 196, 240, 241, 322
"David Copperfield," 3, 4, 21, 36, 47, 60, 99, 139, 232, 315
Day, Thomas, 64, 273, 289, 300
Defoe, Daniel, 49, 86, 87, 95, 155, 214, 216, 217, 224, 245
Dekker, Thomas, 35
Denham, Sir John, 235
Devonshire House, 26
Diamond, Mr, 86
Dickens, Charles, 3, 5, 7, 21, 24, 26, 36, 37, 38, 39, 47, 56, 57, 59, 74, 80, 83, 85, 99, 100, 109, 119, 123, 138, 139, 141, 159, 172, 174, 175, 177, 184, 187, 188, 193, 194, 198, 199, 206, 207, 212, 214, 228, 232, 276, 284, 295, 296, 303, 315, 318, 326, 327
Dickens, Charles, Jr., 327
Dickens, Kate, 100
Dickens, Mary, 100
Dickens, Mrs, 139
Diderot, 132
D'Israeli, Isaac, 7, 29, 261

East India House, 196
Edward VI., 76
"Edwin Drood," 176, 184
"Eliot, George" (Mary Ann Evans) 27, 74, 159, 170, 171, 245, 265, 277, 291, 335

Elmsley, 263
Elwood, Mrs, 238
Erasmus, 67, 320
"Esmond," 73, 131, 186, 190
Essex, Earl of, 195, 320
"Evelina," 30, 150, 244, 268

"Faerie Queene," 115, 209
Faraday, Michael, 6, 28, 135, 159, 168, 238
Farquhar, George, 266
Faucit, Helen, 215
Ferguson, Dr, 186
Fielding, Henry, 18, 22, 31, 39, 46, 89, 296, 310, 312, 313, 314
Fields, J. T., 154
Fitzgerald, Edward, 106
Flaxman, 254
Fleet Prison, 40
Fletcher, 17, 66, 283
Fleur-de-Lys Court, 112
Foote, 43
Ford, 350
Forster, John, 53, 87, 198, 199, 200, 327, 328
Fox, 300
Francis, Lady, 257
Francis, Sir Philip, 163, 234, 257
Franklin, Benjamin, 19, 70, 89, 102, 103, 201
Froude, 20
Furnival's Inn, 175

Garrick, David, 2, 33, 137, 290, 326
Garth, 128, 290, 323
Gay, John, 50, 93, 131, 325
George I., 93
George III., 93
George IV., 206
Gibbon, E., 23, 30, 59, 137, 166, 193, 226, 241, 261, 263, 264, 332
Gibbons, Dr, 288
Gilman, John, 168
Gladstone, W. E., 163
Godwin, Mary Wollstonecraft, 41, 208, 217, 220, 221, 239, 276
Godwin, William, 138, 218, 220, 221, 239, 276, 290
Goldsmith, 18, 33, 54, 59, 82, 94, 106, 122, 124, 125, 128, 136, 140, 148, 184, 235, 290, 301, 302, 313, 326
Gore House, 6
Gower, John, 282, 300
Grammont, Comte de, 259
Gray, Thomas, 87, 185, 226, 278
"Great Expectations," 295
Grote, George, 23, 64, 270, 289, 305, 326
Grote, Mrs, 270, 289
Guiccioli, Countess, 259
Gwynn, Nell, 168

Halifax, Lord, 213
Hall, S. C., 7, 108
Hall, Mrs S. C., 160
Hallam, Arthur, 335
Hallam, Henry, 133, 137, 194, 312, 335
Hardy, Thomas, 252
Harrington, James, 320
Haweis, Rev. H. R., 73
Hawthorne, Nathaniel, 176
Haydon, R. B., 271
Hayley, 166
Hazlitt, William, 39, 102, 130, 146, 150, 175, 244, 278, 316, 339, 340
Henry VII., 323, 324
Henry VIII., 320
Henslowe, Philip, 284
Herbert, George, 330
Herrick, Robert, 66, 251
Hertford House, 206
Hoare, Samuel, 157, 159
Hogarth, Catherine, 74, 175
Holbein, 67
Holcroft, 239
Holland, Sir Henry, 137
Hollis, Mr Thomas, 211
Holt, 261

Holyoake, G. J., 171
Hood, Tom, 2, 109, 113, 188, 205, 215, 241, 338
Hook, Theodore, 62, 83, 133, 228, 240, 242, 264, 276, 277
Horne, John, 59, 214
Horsemonger Lane Jail, 311
Houghton, Lord, 214
Howard, Lady Elizabeth, 54
Howell, 141
Howitt, 9
Hume, David, 201, 231
Hunt, Leigh, 71, 72, 78, 108, 154, 156, 157, 170, 189, 192, 200, 209, 214, 242, 311

Inchbald, Mrs, 105, 130, 190, 197, 250, 274
Irving, Washington, 55

James II., 113, 155, 236
Jameson, Mrs, 45, 55, 86, 189, 227, 313, 336
Jerrold, Douglas, 13, 41, 133, 147, 165, 189, 192, 203, 218, 219, 228, 242
Jesse, 132, 134
Johnson, Dr, 2, 8, 9, 16, 22, 31, 33, 43, 50, 55, 59, 81, 82, 86, 93, 94, 111, 116, 117, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 128, 136, 140, 150, 155, 172, 176, 178, 181, 182, 184, 185, 201, 226, 230, 243, 248, 249, 250, 256, 257, 259, 268, 277, 290, 291, 292, 293, 300, 302, 307, 325, 337
Jones, Burne, 312
Jones, Inigo, 252
Jonson, Ben, 9, 16, 27, 66, 127, 195, 196, 197, 198, 219, 321, 322, 329
Jowett, Professor, 138, 310

Keats, 66, 93, 107, 110, 143, 146, 156, 157
Kenyon, Mr, 98
Killigrew, 127
Kingsley, Charles, 73
Kingsley, Henry, 73
King's Bench Prison, 35
Knatchbull, Sir Edward, 144

Lamb, Charles, 3, 59, 77, 84, 109, 110, 130, 160, 173, 174, 175, 196, 202, 217, 249, 277, 281, 297, 298, 299, 302, 305, 311, 338
Lamb, Lady Caroline, 160
Lamb, Mary, 110, 202, 265
Landon, Letitia E., 133, 161, 162, 274, 311, 337
Landor, Walter Savage, 7, 215, 246
Lawrence, Sir Thomas, 228
Lee, Nathaniel, 126, 330
Lennox, Charlotte, 128, 277
Lewes, George Henry, 27, 170, 265, 335
Lewis, Mrs, 149
Liddon, Canon, 11
Lindsay, Lady, 162
Linley, Miss, 172, 173, 222
"Little Dorrit," 36, 38, 295
Locke, John, 68, 131, 330
Lockhart, Mrs, 294
Loftie, 15
Lovelace, Richard, 62, 119, 273
Lover, Samuel, 213
Lushington, F., 303
Lord Lytton, 4, 14, 61, 133, 134, 149, 167, 212, 220, 228, 229, 272, 326, 337

Macaulay, Lord, 27, 54, 79, 80, 81, 137, 140, 144, 194, 228, 241, 254, 323, 326
Macclesfield, Countess of, 31, 129
Macdonald, George, 154
Macready, 215
Madden, 258
Marlborough, Henrietta, Duchess of, 293, 324
Marlowe, Christopher, 96

Marryat, Captain, 9, 105, 109, 154, 206, 228, 256, 334
Marshalsea Prison, 36, 86, 187
Marston, 300
Martin, 65
Martineau, Harriet, 194, 215
"Martin Chuzzlewit," 99, 174, 175, 212, 303,
Marvell, Andrew, 168, 205, 253
Massinger, Philip, 284
Mather, Mrs, 85
Matthews, Mr, 33
Maurice, F. Denison, 145, 245, 310
Meredith, George, 73
Middleton, Thomas, 115
Milbanke, Miss, 237
Millar, Mr, 121
Miller, Joe, 239
Milton, John, 9, 18, 40, 48, 116, 117, 172, 187, 209, 211, 234, 244, 252, 287, 338, 339, 340
Minshull, Elizabeth, 187
Mitford, Mary Russell, 130, 145, 160, 215, 218, 246, 295
Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley, 13, 25, 55, 88, 134, 280, 290, 293, 308
Montague, Mrs, 171
Moore, Tom, 7, 51, 104, 135, 178, 181, 214, 227, 228, 255, 259, 262, 263, 264, 266, 294, 300, 311, 333, 337
More, Hannah, 2, 137, 171
More, Sir Thomas, 47, 66, 67, 91, 200, 203, 304, 307, 308
Morley, Mr, 247
Morris, William, 145, 154, 177, 243, 245, 312
Mountford, Lord, 271
Moxon, 200
Murphy, Arthur, 43
Murray, John, 5

Navy Office, 272
"Newcomes, The," 62, 83, 84, 221, 291, 302
Newton, Sir Isaac, 41, 112, 185, 189, 267, 290, 324
"Nicholas Nickleby," 36, 101
Normand House, 134
Norris, Mr, 111

"Old Court Suburb, The," 108, 192
"Old Curiosity Shop," 26, 37, 85, 99
Oldfield, Mr, 293
Oldfield, Mrs, 324
"Old Kensington," 191
"Oliver Twist," 101, 204
Otway, Thomas, 126, 196, 307
"Our Mutual Friend," 138, 172

Paine, Tom, 239
Palgrave, 310
Palmer's Printing-House, 29
Palmerston, Lord, 259
Parr, Dr Samuel, 325
Pater, Walter, 105
Patmore, Coventry, 102, 212, 278 310, 339
Peel, General, 310
"Pendennis," 52, 190, 237, 302, 314
Penn, William, 147, 200, 216, 218, 307, 308
Penny, Mr, 83
Pepys, Samuel, 4, 6, 79, 85, 97, 102, 117, 126, 141, 163, 164, 234, 240, 247, 272, 286, 308
Percy, Bishop, 148
Peterborough House, 131, 132
Pett, Commissioner, 272
Phillips, Ambrose, 267
Phillips, 48, 116, 275
"Pickwick Papers," 3, 10, 11, 37, 38, 59, 101, 113, 175, 177, 237, 269
"Pindar, Peter" (John Wolcot), 240, 395
Pink, 142

Pope, Alexander, 8, 20, 22, 24, 26, 50, 58, 75, 128, 131, 155, 203, 211, 226, 248, 266, 267, 290, 308, 309, 325
Powell, Mary, 116
Prior, Matthew, 58, 95, 131, 225, 235, 263, 324, 330
Prior, Samuel, 58
Procter, Adelaide Anne, 163
Procter, Mr, 209, 254
Procter, Mrs, 107
Prothero, Mr, 328

Queen Anne, 93, 261
Queen Elizabeth, 110, 308
Queen's House, 73
Queen's Prison, 35
Queensberry, Duchess of, 93
Queensberry, Duke of, 50
Quincey, Thomas de, 95, 147, 219, 223, 338

Radcliffe, 40
Raleigh, Sir Walter, 2, 65, 110, 220, 308, 320
Ready, Rev. Thomas, 52
Reynolds, Miss, 172
Reynolds, Sir Joshua, 2, 33, 172, 257, 302
Richardson, Samuel, 76, 119, 121, 132, 151, 152, 153, 232
Riddell, Mrs, 39
Ritchie, Mrs Richmond, 143, 191
Rogers, Samuel, 30, 79, 99, 123, 158, 159, 180, 181, 217, 226, 227, 228, 253, 254, 255, 256, 259, 294, 334
Roper, Margaret, 47, 68, 204
Ros, Robertus de, 321
Rossetti, Christina, 109, 306
Rossetti, Dante Gabriel, 73, 100, 145, 245
Rousseau, 132, 201
Rowden, Miss (Countess St Quintin), 160
Rowe, Nicholas, 193, 263, 300, 304, 323, 331
Ruskin, John, 96, 145, 167, 181, 245
Russell, Lord John, 222
Rutland House, 9

St Anthony's Free School, 305
St James's Palace, 264
St John's Chapel, 156
St Martin's-le-Grand, 9
St Thomas's Hospital, 89, 94
Sala, George Augustus, 210
Sargeant's Inn, 115
Savage, Richard, 31, 82, 128, 129, 175, 182, 183, 216, 250, 256
Saville House, 309
Scott, Sir Walter, 6, 30, 33, 185, 186, 227, 236, 255, 294, 333
Shadwell, Thomas, 68, 119, 127, 196, 300, 322, 333
Shaftesbury, Lord, 68
Shakespeare, William, 12, 14, 15, 16, 38, 47, 65, 91, 105, 122, 209, 254, 296, 317, 326
Shelley, P. B., 11, 41, 101, 146, 156, 162, 167, 207, 221, 238
Sheppard, Jack, 239
Sheridan, 22, 44, 91, 137, 144, 145, 167, 172, 173, 205, 222, 243, 268, 300, 316, 326
Shirley, James, 118, 140, 210, 253, 333
Sidney, Sir Philip, 91, 140, 211, 268
Simpson, Palgrave, 194
Skelton, J., 320
Smith, Albert, 193
Smith, Horace, 7
Smith, James, 7, 13, 19, 61, 90, 228, 266
Smith, Sydney, 11, 61, 99, 100, 137, 148, 167, 180, 188, 222, 268, 270, 291
Smithwick, John, 114

Smollett, Tobias, 46, 59, 69, 70, 92, 101, 249, 250
South Sea House, 305
Southerne, Thomas, 88, 275, 306
Southey, Robert, 6, 93, 140, 217, 255, 332
Spedding, James, 200, 279
Spence, 253
Spencer, Herbert, 171, 208, 277
Spenser, Edmund, 65, 106, 115, 195, 209, 210, 320, 321
Staël, Madame de, 13
Stanley, Dean, 326, 327, 328
Staple Inn, 176
Steel, Sir Richard, 1, 8, 28, 51, 63, 70, 129, 131, 155, 159, 164, 178, 182, 183, 187, 224, 231, 232, 249, 250, 260, 267, 275, 290, 315
Stephen, Sir Leslie, 143
Sterne, Laurence, 32, 33, 223, 226
Stoddard, Miss Sarah, 175
Stothard, 254
Stowe, 91, 282
Strahan, 121
Strudwick, 275
Suckling, Sir John, 147, 196, 266
Swedenborg, E., 141, 251
Swift, Dean, 1, 51, 69, 87, 95, 128, 131, 224, 225, 250, 251, 259, 260, 268, 290, 292
Swinburne, A. C., 73

"Tale of Two Cities," 295
Talfourd, 77, 214
Taverns and Hotels — Albion, 64; Arundel, 218; Bath, 237; Bedford Head, 143; Bell, 173; Black Bull, 10, 174; Black Jack, 239; Blue Posts, 287; Boar's Head, 105; Bull's Head, 287; Cat and Fiddle, 289; Cheshire Cheese, 125; Cock, 306; Cocke, 117, 118; Cremorne Arms, 74; Crooked Billet, 334; Crosby, 90; Devil, 127; Dove's, 150;
Taverns and Hotels (*continued*)— Duke's Head, 132; Essex Head, 110; Eyre Arms, 113; Falcon, 16; Fox-under-the-Hill, 3; Fountain, 116; Fountaine, 290; Garaway's, 87; Gilpin's Bell, 108; Golden Cross, 59; Gordon's, 6; Grecian, 290; Grove, 286; Half Moon, 8; Hand-in-Hand, 334; Holland Arms, 179; Holly Bush, 158; Hummum's, 89; King's Arms, 225; King's Head, 185; Load of Hay, 164; Mermaid, 65; Mitre, 125, 126; New White Horse Cellars, 237; Old Baptist's Head, 82; Old Red Lion, 184; Old White Horse Cellars, 237; Osborne, 3; Pillars of Hercules, 182; Plough, 80; Poet's Head, 204; Portland, 240; Queen's Head, 110; Rainbow, 128; Red Lion, 231, 232; Red Lion and Sun, 169; Running Footman, 172; Rummer, 58; St James's, 186; Salutation and the Cat, 216, 217; Ship, 58; Sign of the Bull, 307; Sign of the Star, 275; Simpson's, 290; Sir Richard Steele's, 164; Spread Eagle, 40; Star and Garter, 225; Swan, 307; Tabard, 34; Thatched House, 259; Three Feathers, 174; Triumphant Chariot, 182; Trumpet, 289; Turk's Head, 58, 136, 137, 291; Upper Flask, 155; Waterloo, 185; White Bear, 231; White Horse, 150, 179; World's End, 286
Tavistock House, 295
Taylor, John, 17, 38, 173, 204
Tennant, 200, 255
Tennyson, Alfred, 20, 72, 89, 100, 106, 117, 158, 199, 200, 202, 210, 212, 218, 255, 256, 265, 279, 303, 310, 318
Tennyson, Charles, 256

Thackeray, W. M., 7, 21, 31, 62, 64, 73, 75, 81, 83, 89, 93, 96, 117, 131, 143, 177, 186, 189, 190, 191, 193, 194, 195, 221, 228, 247, 264, 291, 295, 301, 302, 313
Thackeray, Mrs, 143
Thavies Inn, 177
Theatres — Blackfriars, 12; Cock Pit, 102; Covent Garden, 40; Duke's, 240; Globe, 14, 15, 16; Hope, 16; Lyceum, 319; Rose, 16; Terry's, 291
Thomson, James, 30, 59, 151, 184, 192, 203, 225, 325
Thrale, Mr and Mrs, 16, 31, 111, 112, 292
Ticknor, George, 294
Tooke, John Horne, 105, 300, 308, 332, 334
Traill, 169
Trollope, 134, 192

Vanbrugh, 290
Vanhomrighs, The, 69, 292
"Vanity Fair," 76, 92, 96, 143, 163, 190, 206, 229, 247
Vaughan, Sir John, 130
Vere, Aubrey de, 158
"Virginians, The," 31, 81, 221
Voltaire, 131, 192

Walford, 280
Waller, Edmund, 39, 235, 259
Walpole, Horace, 2, 13, 22, 25, 72, 92, 93, 101, 226, 244, 264, 309, 313
Walpole, Sir Robert, 102
Walpole House, 75
Walton, Izaak, 56, 81, 114, 307, 321, 329
Warburton, 309
Ward, Edward, 136, 140
Warwick, Dowager Countess of, 179, 203, 249
Warwick, Earl of, 68
Watts, Dr, 49, 211, 217, 287, 288
Watt's Printing-House, 103
Wesley, John, 63, 79, 82, 307
Westwood, Mrs, 110
Whitefield, George, 306, 307
Whyte, S., 22
Wilberforce, W., 7
William III., 287
William IV., 105
Williams, Dr, 229
Williams, Mrs, 86
Willis, 271
Wills, 193
Wither, George, 200, 216, 270, 308
Wood, Anthony, 284
Wordsworth, 158, 214, 226, 227, 246, 249
Wren, Sir Christopher, 236
Wycherley, William, 8, 40, 89, 113, 300

Yates, Edmund, 193
Young, Dr, 106, 226

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Interior of St. Clement Danes Church. *Dr. Johnson, so a plate in the pew records, used regularly to attend Divine Service here. His favourite seat was in the front row of the gallery, just behind the pillar showing at extreme left of the picture.* (*See p.* 126.).

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